

August 10, a week from the date of this issue, is closing date for the War Suggestions Competition, prize \$25. A suggestion is not necessarily an invention; it need not have anything mechanical or chemical about it; it may relate to publicity, or finance, or diet, or politics, or even music or poetry. (The Marseillaise helped the victory of the French Revolution.) If you have an idea that you think will help towards the winning of Canada's war against Hitlerism, send it along, and do not put it off until too late.

TT WOULD be rather amusing, if the matter were not so serious, to find the plans of the United States for settling the destinies of the Europeanowned territories of the Americas being spiked by Argentina in the most approved Washington manner. It is the favorite diplomatic device of the United States to take advantage of the constitutional provision which prevents it from entering into any binding agreement until the Senate has given its assent; and the Argentine delegates decided on Monday to hold that Argentina also was debarred from giving final assent to the U.S. plan for a sort of Western Hemisphere League of Nations until the home government had gone through some constitutional rigmarole. If the Americans ever get around to seeing the point it may do them a lot of good; but for the moment they are very angry with Argentina for doing exactly what they always do themselves.

The spectacle of a new international structure being worked out for the Western Hemisphere without any participation by Canada, territorially the largest country in the New World, is somewhat disturbing, and must have brought many Canadians to a realization that the Dominion cannot indefinitely continue in what is substantially a policy of isolationism as regards our own continent. If anybody is to have anything to say about the destiny of the British West Indies in the event of Great Britain being unable to defend them, it should certainly be Canada. The Havana Conference is simply a case of calling in the neighbors to look after the orphans and leaving out the next of kin. It is some excuse, but not a complete one, to argue that Canada does not expect them to be orphaned and is very busy seeing to it that they shall not be-which none of the neighbors are doing. But seriously, it will not be possible for Canada to stay out of these New World confabs much longer, and she should be trying even now to work out a line of policy to be pursued in them.

An English Litterateur

THE dispersion from England of a great number of people whose age or physical constitution debars them from war or war industries is bringing to Canada many distinguished persons whose presence here should add greatly to the riches of our cultural life. We publish on another page the first of a series of contributions by one of these who for many years has been among the best known figures in literary London. Oliver W. F. Lodge is the eldest son of Sir Oliver Lodge, the famous scientist. He has a number of works to his credit in prose, verse and drama, and has been the intimate friend or acquaintance of nearly all the prominent literary figures of England during the last forty years. A frequent contributor to the Times Literary Supplement, he is recognized as a critic of delicate taste and as an outstanding authority on Elizabethan literature. A closer relationship between the literary movement in Canada and that of England, from which it has been too widely eparated in the past, can hardly fail to result from the migration of men like Mr. Lodge, and it is not too much to hope that a similar influence may be exerted on Canadian literature in French by the settlement in this country of authors who find the present atmosphere of Paris uncongenial to original

Aliens and Treason

WE TRUST that no foreign-born and unnaturalized residents of Canada were led into comitting the crime of treason by an oversight in these mns two or three weeks ago. There are decisions comparatively recent origin in the Privy Council ch make it plain, to quote the words of Lord Lorea in De Jager v. Attorney-General of Natal, 1907. an alien resident within British territory owes

THE FRONT PAGE

allegiance to the Crown and may be indicted for high treason, though not a subject." This duty of allegiance is a correlative of the protection which such aliens receive from the laws of the realm. It does not apply to aliens entering the country without the consent of the local government, as in the case of a member of an invading force. Such invaders are subject to the international law governing the conduct of war, but any resident alien who acts in such a way as to assist them, in territory normally British. is guilty of treason notwithstanding that he is not a

We have not yet been able to obtain the text of the Treachery Act which is being put through Par-liament with considerable speed, but we incline to surmise that it deals with the actions of foreigners entering Canada neither as formally admitted aliens nor as the invading forces of a government with which His Majesty is at war. Persons entering Canada by stealth or violence from the United States could not be classed in either of these categories, and might easily perform actions for which no adequate penalty would be available under the existing laws. Persons lawfully in Canada, whether as residents or as temporary visitors, have accepted the King's protection, and are therefore punishable as traitors whether their country is at peace with this country or not. But neither a United States citizen nor a German subject, entering Canada by stealth or violence from the United States, could be treated either as a traitor or as an invading enemy.

Historic Names

CERTAIN recklessness on the part of munici-A CERTAIN recklessness of the Province of Quebec, in the matter of assuming that street and place names of non-French origin cannot possibly have any historical value, sometimes leads to amusing consequences. The municipal authorities of the city of Quebec, at the instigation of the Historic Society of Quebec City, issued an order two years ago changing the name of Grant Street, in the St. Roch suburb, to Gauvreau Street, thereby commemorating an eminent curé of the parish who thoroughly deserved such a distinction, but who would have been deplore its being granted in such a way. For the Historic Society seems to have been unaware that the street was named after William Grant, the last of the fur barons of Montreal and Quebec, and the second husband of the widow of Charles Le Moyne, baron of Longueuil. This barony was the only title of nobility surviving from the French régime to be recognized by the British authorities, and is still in existence, but its bearers

have the name of Grant, and are the descendants of the union of a daughter of the baroness with a nephew of William Grant. One would have supposed that the commemoration of this family would have been a matter of interest even to the Historic Society of Quebec City, and there must be other streets which could be dedicated to the memory of

The preservation of English street names in the Province of Quebec is peculiarly difficult when they happen to be words which could be mistaken for common nouns. Thus Mountain Street in Montreal, which is named after an early bishop of the Anglican Church, appears on every alternate street sign as "Rue de la Montagne," as if it had something to do with the Montreal Mountain. Montrealers are said to live in constant apprehension of finding Peel St transformed into "Rae de l'Ecorce."

Funds for British Migrants

ON ANOTHER page of this issue we print a letter from Mr. F. V. Lumb, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Vancouver, which reduces to a highly practical form the vague idea which we sketched on this page in our issue of July We were convinced that there should be some feasible means of overcoming the absurd obstacle which the Exchange Control places in the way of remittances to Canada for the maintenance of the evacuated children and other members of British families which are perfectly willing to look after them but cannot send their funds out of Great Britain. Mr. Lumb's suggestion seems entirely practical, although there is no doubt that it would require the support of American sympathisers, since Canadian donations alone could hardly be expected to run to the required amount. The work is one which could best be carried out by some already well known international organization, and because of the purposes to which most of the sterling funds would be directed, the Red Cross seems to be strongly

"Facing the Facts"

HE C.B.C. has made a very brilliant start with Tits new Sunday evening series "Facing the Both Dorothy Thompson and Frederick Birchall have proved themselves to be radio stylists of the front rank, and the Corporation may have a little trouble in keeping all future contributions us to their level. We trust no ardent Chauvinist will rise to complain that Miss Thompson and Mr. Birchall are not Canadians, and should therefore not

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

Europe, we are told, will face a food shortage this winter. She has plenty of food for thought,

If Hitler invades Ireland, he's going to be sorry.

Ireland's a nice place to visit but an unpleasant

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because the week-end guests will bring their own food.

The papers report that "a loud explosion was heard at Gibraltar." Probably hearty British laughter when Italian bombers flew over.

Question of the Hour: "Do you think your boss would be angry if you stayed on at the cottage for

Britain Energetic In Rounding Up Filth Columnists.—Daily Press. Stet!

IN THE last analysis, what Great Britain is fighting for is to make this world fit for children to ty, has innocently revealed Great Britain's secret weapon, although it was a secret only to the Germans who can't be expected to understand such things. He says that British character will win the war.

> We suspect those Italian fliers who bombed a rock in the Mediterranean didn't do so through error. They wanted to see what it felt like to hit at something that wouldn't hit back.

> Henry Ford says the war will be over soon. Some of his compatriots think it will be over soon, too.

> A correspondent, whose racial origin must be apparent, writes in to suggest that that song ought to read, "There'll Always Be An England as long as

> Esther says she's communicating with Herr Hitler through a neutral power to thank him for the current lull in the war. She says she was able to turn her radio off for the week-end without feeling

THE PICTURES

NO ONE WORKS HARDER than His Majesty the King in building up the spirit and morale of his embattled people. Here he is shown, left, visiting New Zealand troops in the Aldershot Command and, right, receiving the cheers of girl workers at an ordnance factory which he inspected with Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Supply.

be employed on a Canadian government-owned network. For in truth we know of no Canadian who could say what needed to be said over the Canadian air with quite the same effectiveness as these two visitors who share so profoundly in all our Canadian hopes and aspirations.

Canadians suffer from two serious limitations in their broadcasting: they are apt to be too self conscious, and thus to be unable to regard the job as a dramatic performance, which it essentially is; and they are apt to take it too lightly, and put too little work into the preparation and rehearsal of it. It should have been obvious to any listener that the speakers of the past two Sundays had planned and designed their talks with the most scrupulous care. and with the sharpest eye to the production of the maximum dramatic effect. There may be Cauadian broadcasters who could do the same if they were willing to take the same trouble; but until some of them do we shall never be able to be sure.

Troubles of the Senate

S WE go to press, the Senate of Canada is A swe go to press, the centre approaching what we fear will be prorogation. though we should greatly prefer to see it converted into a mere adjournment, in a mood of rather peevish self-pity and recrimination because of the discovery that its functions in time of war are considerably less valuable than in times of peace. This is very far from being a new discovery for the members of an Upper House. The exigencies of a great war inevitably concentrate great'y increased

Zoo Photo Contest

We shall announce next week the details of a new list, for the best pic'ures taken within the enclosure of the Children's Zoo at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, August 23 to September 7. There will be classes for snapshot contact prints and for salon enlargements.

powers and responsibilities in the members of the Government, and correspondingly diminish those even of the branch of the legislature to which that Government is directly responsible and in which most of its members sit. They diminish even more sharply the powers and responsibilities of the Upper House. The House of Lords is by no means an effete institution in Great Britain, and in peace time it still has very valuable functions, though it is not improbable that both its structure and its functions may be radically changed as a result of the revolutionary forces set in motion by the present But as much as sixty years ago the late W. S. Gilbert was able to write concerning the contribution of the Peers during another great struggle between the British people and their enemies that

The House of Lords throughout the war Did nothing in particular And did it very well.

The point is that the kind of decisions concerning which the opinion, and the power of reservation, of an Upper House are valuable are not the kind of decisions that have to be made in war time. The war time decision must be prompt. It is usually temporary in its effect. It should be as free as possible from all checks, counterpoises and delays by any other body than that whose support is necessary for the continuance of the Government. There may be many able and loyal and patriotic men in the Upper House, and in time of peace their presence there may be of great value to the state; but in time of war their ability and their loyalty can best find (Continued on Page Three)





Scapa Flow is Key to Britain's Empire of the Seas

BY HERBERT A. MOWAT

IS SCAPA FLOW impregnable? Winston Churchill's statement in the House of Commons last spring expressed the belief that it is not vulnerable to German air attacks. He made the following declaration:

The enemy is increasingly gun-shy of attacks on Scapa, where we have the heaviest concentration of anti-aircraft in the world. We are ready to fight this matter out at Scapa Flow."

A few days previous to the date of this challenging speech, sixty German planes—a formidable force to be concentrated on an area fifteen miles square,—had made an attack and failed to drop a single bomb in the Flow. The impact of one bomb had shattered a pasture, miles from any warship. There must have been something very formidable in the air to thwart the purpose of sixty German warplanes! Winston's confidence in the impregnability of Scapa apparently has a good founda-

Britain's defence policy and her blockade of Germany pivots on Scapa Flow more than is realized by the Canadian public. A glance at the map reveals its strategical significance. It is the closest British Naval and R.A.F. base to Norway, the Shetlands, the Faroe Islands and Iceland. It guards the North Sea bottleneck, the Hebrides, the North Atlantic, approaches to Northern Ireland and all the northern coasts of Scotland. It is designed by geography and by the hierarchy of British military genius to frustrate Nazi offensive schemes in the northern theatre of war. One can readily imagine Hitler saying to Marshal Goering.

"If your Air Force could annihilate Scapa Flow,

what a difference to our plans!"

Its threat to ambitious German military operations is scarcely less than in the last Great War. Its Fleet was described in this connection by Admiral Sir Regin-

There it lay in the North Sea at Scapa, with every muscle strained and every nerve vibrating. It was like

SWEET EARTH

WALKED up mountains green with Spring. 1 Through gold-arched rainbows showers bring. To ask the summits and their girth What is the color of the earth. The earth is green, they said.

I passed through valleys grey with haze, Through mists that covered up the days, Exacting labyrinthian turf As to the color of the earth

The earth is grey, it said I crossed the deserts brown with sand, And sailed to China's sunny land, Inquiring of this isle of dearth About the color of the earth

The earth is brown, it said. I then came back to sweeter peace Within the garden of decease, And sought of Death, devoid of mirth, The hue of dust, the shade of earth.

a spear poised in the hand of a giant ready to be hurled at the wild beast offending humanity should he venture

Today it is the capstone of the British pyramid of defence. It is the British outpost to attacks directed from Norway, its vigilance prevents establishment of submarine or enemy air force bases in the Shetlands. Faroes, Hebrides and Iceland. Its patrols obstruct the of high-speed German raiding craft to reach the North Atlantic

The naval and historical background is obscure but not without interest to the average person. The Gran'i Fleet crews, with personnel of one hundred thousand, were stationed there four years in World War I and their impression of the place is phrased in some verses which they sang to the tune of "Sure a little hit of heaven . . . and they called it Ireland!" Here they are:

"Have you ever heard the story of how Scapa got its

if you haven't then you're slow because it's earned a world-wide fame.

It has caused a lot of howling amongst our tars at sea, So I'll tell to you the story as a sailor did to me

"Sure, a little bit of wastage fell from out the sky one day, And it fell into the ocean in a spot up Scotland way, And when the Sea Lords saw if, sure! it looked so bleak

They said 'Suppose we start to build a naval base up

"So they dotted it with colliers to provide the tars

with work, With provision boats and oilers that they dared not dodge or shirk. They sprinkled it with rain-drops, with sleet and hall

And when they had it finished sure they called it Scapa

Previous to 1914 the Royal Navy had used this place as a safe anchorage in rough weather and as an occasional anchorage during North Sea manoeuvres. When

Sir John Jellicoe, British Admiralissimo, moved the Grand Fleet from Cromarty Firth to Scapa he showed sound sense. Submarine menace was too great a threat to the one exit possessed by Cromarty. It was rumored that the fleet had been tied up in Cromarty by mine-laying U-Boats—had been immobilized for as long as thirty-six hours! The shift to Scapa was so sudden that guns had to be dismantled from ships and placed at points commanding the entrances to meet minimum fortification requirements. These sounds or passages were so tortuous and so swept with the North Scotland tides that passage through them under water was practically impossible. They were never penetrated by the U-Boats during the Great War.

The last week before the 1918 Armistice a volunteer crew left Wilhelmshaven in a U-boat to enter Scapa Flow as a last desperate venture and sink as many British battleships as they had torpedoes to fire. submarine of this "expedition of honor," which had left the scenes of German sailors mutinying at Kiel, was found with its fabric crushed in the rocks of Holm Sound, the eastern entrance. The U-boat had played its last card in the game with Scapa and had failed.

Until the outbreak of World War II this landlocked refuge for battleships had been the symbol of protection from submarine attack. But in one month this reputation was rudely shattered.

A German U-boat commander brought his craft into the battleship anchorage and sank the "Royal Oak." Apparently the mines laid below the surface of the sound or entrance were at a depth sufficient for a submarine of light draught moving on the surface to pass over. An inadequate surface patrol at a certain time permitted Commander Prien to bring his craft through and back with a resource and courage exciting the admiration of even the British First Lord of Admiralty.

But the sequel of the next few weeks was no less

starting. Young German U-Boat commanders, eager to out-Prien Prien with like method, raided other battleship anchorages in the British Isles. But the British, having sensed such a move, had a fully prepared deathdealing defence awaiting them. In every case they were trapped and the immediate ruthless destruction of the submarine followed, a revenge which in great measure atoned for the disaster.

This is not the first time the Orkneys have been





CANADA AND HOLLAND IN BRITAIN. The upper photograph shows the Hon. Vincent Massey and the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett with two nurses at the opening of a new Canadian Red Cross Hospital. Lower, the young lady cutting a diamond is from Holland. The diamond industry which once had its centre in Amsterdam and Antwerp until Holland and Belgium were invaded is now being rebuilt in Great Britain.

THE PICTURES

GERMANY'S INTENSIFICATION of her air assault on Great Britain and the reports that she is massing large numbers of troops and vast quantities of equipment on the French coast lead to the belief that Hitler will soon launch his blitzkrieg against the islands with all the fury and force at his command. Meanwhile Great Britain continues to tighten her defences and to prepare for whatever may come. The pictures above show Premier Winston Churchill reviewing the defences on the South Coast, the photograph on the right showing him leaving a blockhouse.

linked with the fortunes of Norway and Denmark. For centuries these islands were a hide-out for Viking buc-caneers who launched piratical raids upon the coast of Norway. They were subdued by the King of Norway in A.D. 875. Sovereignty of Orkney rested in Denmark in 1468 when Margaret, daughter of Christian I was married to James III of Scotland. As security for a dowry of 30,000 florins Christian pledged the Orkney to the crown of Scotland. Because the pledge was never redeemed the islands remained in Scotland's possession In modern times the Scots have indicated to Dennard their willingness, yes, their eagerness, to return thes islands if-the Danish government will pay the original 30,000 florins plus interest compounded from A.D. 1468

The Danes are not interested!

As an integral part of the Scottish and, later, the British state, the high point of excitement in the Ork neys was the wrecking on their coasts of several waror the Spanish Armada. In the modern world the Orkneys never became front page news until major naval drama entered the picture. Today the atmosphere of the place reeks not only of kelp and smoke of peat fires but of naval romance shot through with the mystery of titanic forces at play.

Kitchener's Death

Organizer of war on a vast scale for his Empire, proconsul with despotic powers in many oriental countries,—the legendary figure of the great Field Marsha Kitchener, seems to brood over the place. Here he me his death. It was from Scapa Flow he sailed in Jun 1916 for Russia on board H.M.S. Hampshire. All night and all day a gale had been blowing from the north east, and for that reason Admiral Jellicoe counselle a route to leeward, on the west of Pomona Island. Her a mile and a half off Marwick Head, the ship struck mine laid only a few days before by a German sub-marine. In ten minutes she had disappeared beneath the giant waves of the North Atlantic, and the gale having veered suddenly to N.N.W., blew only twelve survivors ashore on life rafts. In this disaster the grea Kitchener perished. His body was never recovered.

fantastic tales of his reappearance in various parts of the world persisted for years. The view from the 300 foot cliff at Marwick Head discloses a view of a water grave which drew to its storm-tossed surface the eye

The Great Scuttling

The summer solstice of 1919 provided a scene of sordid tragedy without peer and without rival among the sea-faring men of all generations. The surrendered German fleet had been riding at anchor for months bring Deeps, a recess of Scapa Flow. At a pre-arranged signal the German crews abandoned the ships, leavin, them with sea-cocks wide open, sinking slowly to the bottom of the Flow. Fifty of the world's mightiest men o'-war disappearing gradually and in concert beneat) the waves provided an all-time record in scuttling Even Neptune must have looked aghast as he beheld this reversal of the natural order applying to ships These battleships were the ignominious s the Spanish Armada frigates wrecked on these coast

three hundred years before.

Once more in a world sense Scapa Flow has the spotlight. It is ringed with the steel of gigantic anti-aircraft defenses, a greater concentration of power than in any area fifteen miles square in the world. Hundred of deep-throated cannon are poised with muzzles aloft instantly ready to search the heavens for Nazi raiders. It shelters the forces which since September 1939 hav sustained the full fury of the German attack. It is axiomatic with Hitler and Goering that victory over the British Navy insures that all other victories shall be added unto them. Magnetic mines, submarine torpedoes. bombing aircraft,-all have broken their teeth in series of thoroughly organized and desperate attacks.

This remote but singularly powerful naval base has emerged again from its North Scotland backwash abandonment as a rock on which German hopes of conquest are being broken. With Scapa safe, intact and active the severest limitations are automatically imposed of German projects of British encirclement. the collapse of France the challenge of "Two-gun Winston" still has its defiant note,
"We are ready to fight this matter out at Scapa

3, 1940

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Sir Max Beerbohm

BY OLIVER W. F. LODGE

ONE'S first meetings with famous men stand out in the memory as do the white church spires along the wide and wooded reaches of the St. Lawrence. Thomas Hardy, Bernard Shaw, E. M. Forster, Henri Bergson, G. K. Chesterton, Lord Kelvin, Ernest Shackleton, Sir Max Beerbohm—all were impressive people on a near acquaintance,—but it is of the last of these, Sir Max Beerbohm, that I wish to speak today.

I first met him—he was Mr. Beerbohm then—at a luncheon party at the Trocadero restaurant in Shaftesbury Avenue, London. I knew his works well of course, and it was pleasant to meet the author of them. I had been bowled over by his short story "The Happy Hypocrite," which originally appeared in *The Yellow Book*.

We were received by our host at the entrance of the restaurant, and soon I was introduced to the principal guest, a gentleman faultlessly dressed and smoothly finished—what was known in those far-off days as a dandy. Very pleasant was that little party—very gay and witty was the talk. It was Max's unaffected ease which struck me most. I had expected wit of course, and wit he gave us. But there was no sense of preparation, no effort. There were no "fireworks." It was unboulty itself.

Was there nothing I regret in my own behavior? Well there was. Mr. Beerbohm asked me, very modest and kind of him I thought it, if I liked his "Defence of

CANADA — 1940

THIS is our creed by which we stand or fall: Freedom to worship 'neath our own roof-tree, Never to cede to tyrant, great or small, One breath of praise, or single penny fee, Nor never bend, to such, a suppliant knee. Our fathers' God! this vow to thee we make, With our life's blood to fend our liberty, Yield all we have for King and conscience' sake, And 'gainst the powers of hell no quarter give or take.

The boastful Hun, threatening with tank and bomb, And that foul host that seeks the jackal's share, These ne'er shall rive great England's hearth and home, No sate their maw beside her streamlets fair; Since smirched in mire is France's lily rare, We face alone a fierce embattled world, Yet ne'er, till Britain's sons shall breathe free air, And till the fiend back to his pit is hurled, Shall British prow turn home, or Britain's flag be furled.

G. W. HAMBLY.

Cosmetics," which had appeared in the first number of The Yellow Book. I said I did not. I had to say this, for it was the truth, then, and I always try to answer truthfully. I was in love with the lady who afterwards became my wife, and as she did not use cosmetics, I was all against them. Max, while he was writing that brilliant essay, had been, we may be allowed to assume, in love with Miss Zuleika Dobson, that amazing beauty, whose history he has recorded so charmingly in his "Oxford Love Story," and Miss Dobson used cosmetics, and consequently he — en galant homme — defended them. Now that nearly every woman seems to use a little lip-stick or so, and we men have perforce grown accustomed to it—I can read his "Defence" with a steady eye, and I perceive its quality, its elocutio novella, as of some later Apuleius. But I couldn't then. No, I said, I don't. He took my answer graciously enough, and of course I was able to go on to say how much I had enjoyed his other essays, and above them all "The Happy Hypocrite."

of course I was able to go on to say now much I had enjoyed his other essays, and above them all "The Happy Hypocrite."

Then came the coffee, and I in my ignorance said "French coffee," and Max in his experience said "Turkish," and the waiter gave his to me and mine to him. But he forgave me, I believe, even that.

Max and enjury fully armed, from the Head of

Max had sprung, fully armed, from the Head of Bodley, a few years before. If there were apprenticeship it is lost in the waste-paper-baskets of Charterhouse and Merton. Can we not hear the Fifth-form master asking whether Beerbohm called a sentence like that English. . ?

Aubrey Beardsley, it is said, played the part of Hephaestus at that miraculous birth. He told the editor, Henry Harland, that he had found a new writer for their new periodical (The Yellow Book), an undergraduate of Merton. "What's he written?" enquired the editor, "Nothing as yet." "No," said Harland, "we can't have writers who've not written before in the first number." "Oh," said Beardsley, "he'll send you something good. I can see he can write. I can see it in his face. I will stand surety." And sure enough there came, with the Oxford post-mark, to the Bodley Head, the astonishing "Defence of Cosmetics." Whether "A Peep into the Past" preceded it in composition or not, makes no difference, for that also shows mature art.

"A Defence of Cosmetics" (it has since been rechristened "The Pervasion of Rouge") still stands second to none among its author's works for mastery of language. It bears the same resemblance to ordinary prose that the dandy (there were dandies in those days) does to the business man. Among its originalities is the successful use of common words and slang in juxtaposition with rare words and strange constructions. This difficult style was followed later by Aubrey Beardsley in his novel "Under the Hill." Beardsley had the greatest admiration for Max's writing, and made no secret that he had learned from him. I possess a reprint of a MS of his notes for his novel in which he gives some of the masters he intends to follow or to mention in that work. And at the head of the list, with Ovid and Longus and Apuleius, appears "A Defence of Cosmetics."

Sir Max has added to our debt to him immensely since then. His wit, unlike that of most men, has increased with the years. And he has given as his novel — the classic Oxford love-story "Zuleika Dobson." It is a story which may seem fantastic in places to the wasty reader—believe me it is based on fact as solidly as Tom Tower is based on Wolsey's foundation. Fantastic pinnacles may crown its head—bat listen, when great 'Tom speaks, its heart is sound. I only met Zuleika once, and then I had the hopor, say rather the temerity, to walk down Church Street, Chelsea, with her. My club—the Chelsea Arts—is situated in Church Street, and when, after seeing Miss Dobson to her door in Carlyle Square, I entered the club, I was surrounded by a group of men exclaiming "By Jove, Lodge who was that glorious girl?" and so on—in every tone of suppressed envy. "Oh," I said, "just a friend." They went on exclaiming over her beauty, as well they might. "Did they think her pretty?" I asked innocently. Yes, it was dangerous to go walking with Miss Dobson, as the Duke of Dorset found—and not the duke only, the duke and the youth of Oxford perished, but Zuleika, you will be glad to hear, is happily married, and now, I have heard, has a

small daughter.

But it is not the novel, but its finer sister the short story, which has divided Sir Max's affections with his first love the essay. Of his short stories perhaps the most outstanding triumph is "Maltby and Braxton" in the volume called "Seven Men." The story of Maltby's disastrous visit to Keeb Hall, and his subsequent retreat and recovery—his marriage, by which he dished the entire British aristocracy, (he marries a lineal descendant of the Emperor Trajan!) is one of the finest and

subtlest pieces of humor in the language. To see little Maltby kicking his new fitted-dressing-case round his chambers in Half-Moon Street, to take the newness off it; and sitting up all night in order to wear all his new suits in turn. To see him at dinner at Keeb with his Bortsch-stained shirtfront (behind which beat a broken heart), and his final and most terrible ordeal in the church, and his flight,—are some of the moments of intellectual delight which was some in all literactual.

of intellectual delight which are rare in all literature. But even "Maltby and Braxton" may not be Sir Max's high-water mark. I am inclined to rate even higher the Browning-Ibsen dinner-party in his volume of parodies called "A Christmas Garland." The astounding clash of those two opposite personalities—the tight-lipped Ibsen and the exuberant Browning—with the embarrassed attentions of Edmund Gosse, who had brought them together, is only comparable for humor with the famous meeting between Parson Adams and Parson Trulliber in Fielding's "Joseph Andrews." "I cannot accuse myself," says poor Gosse, "of having omitted anything which would smooth the introduction, I had even translated 'God's in his Heaven, all's right with the World,' into Norwegian—I can only lament that it was not enough." And then afterwards, Browning's references to Ibsen: "Capital fellow! Capital fellow!" he said, and then, just for a moment, a shadow seemed to pass across his face, as of a swallow passing over the sunlit garden, but he added, "Capital fellow!" With Max's cartoons I shall not deal here, not even

With Max's cartoons I shall not deal here, not even with that portraying his own interview, aged 8, with the great Disraeli, but I must mention another series of drawings which is also still withheld from the public. He has illustrated his Novel—his Oxford love-story—throughout. What a prize for some publisher to seize on in the future!

Of his other essays I might pick out especial favorites, such as that "On Seeing People Off," with its imaginative delight in the Channel crossing—for to the experiencing mind a sea-passage of twenty-one miles may be as enjoyable as the two thousand miles of the Atlantic. Or the deep satire of "The Case of Prometheus." Or the beautiful "Diminuendo" with its historic phrase "I belong to the Beardsley period." Of course the fact is that Sir Max is a Londoner, and belongs to London, as Aubrey Beardsley did. From his house in Upper Berkeley Street to his club and the Row, was his world. On his way to the Savile or the Athenaeum he would pass Hay Hill, whose primaeval dragon he has celebrated, for a chat with Edmund Gosse in Piccadilly, or with Henry James at the Athanaeum, and though he now lives in Surrey, his heart is there.

His works, no longer the small red-covered volume which Andrew Lang dismissed as "vewy amoosing"—but a long array of many-colored volumes in the new Heinemann edition—have placed him among our classic writers. He is in the direct succession of our great wits, the lineal descendant of Congreve, Sterne, and Whistler, and may well be, in his own phrase, "contented with his niche."



"SO THIS IS ISOLATION"

-By Low.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

expression in endorsing the Government's war measures as promptly as possible, and in working in some other field if they have a surplus of energy left after their Senatorial work is done.

left after their Senatorial work is done.

The Canadian Senate will resume its usefulness as soon as Herr Hitler is disposed of. Until then it should not be surprised if it finds that things are moving rather too fast for it to keep up with.

A Permanent Register

IT DOES not seem to have been generally noticed that the Registration Regulations include several clauses which extend their operation into the indefinite future. They provide for a single act of registration to be performed within a designated period this summer. But they provide also that every person resident in Canada who attains the age of sixteen after the registration period, and for all

time to come, or until the Regulations are repealed, shall register with the postmaster nearest to his permanent place of residence, or incur the penalty of \$200 or three months or both. And any person already registered who changes his residence or his marital status must notify the Dominion Statistician or become liable to a fine of \$50. These provisions are going to give some trouble. As the Regulations stand, every registered person is required to make this report. The removal to a house next door of a family of twelve persons all over sixteen years of age will necessitate twelve notifications, which does not em reasonable, and which very few families are likely to provide. The notification of marriage will have to be performed by both the bride and bridegroom; there is no provision that a notification by one party exempts the other party from the obligation. The provision for future immigrants is very badly drafted; they are covered only by the expression "Every person resident in Canada. . . . who. was absent from Canada during the who'e of the registration period," but the author of this section seems to have intended that it should apply to immigrants, since he bases the thirty day period of grace from the date of "entry or re-entry." and entry as distinguished from re-entry could only apply to a

We strongly suspect that residents of Canada are faced with the prospects of a registration and identification system for a good many years to come. We have no great objections to the idea, but it is evident that some adjustments will have to be made as the system gets going. Some responsibility should surely be thrown upon the immigration inspectors, at least to make sure that newcomers (and even returning Canadians) are made acquainted with their new obligations towards the state.

Enlightening the Americans

THE campaign for enlightening our neighbors in the United States on the subject of present con-ditions of tourist travel in Canada, not by government action, but by the much more direct and efficient method of personal communication by Canadians to their friends, relatives and business clients on the other side of the line, is gaining headway at an astonishing rate. An enormous number of circulars, stickers, insert slips, envelope markers and other devices are being used in their American mail by Canadian business firms; and the number of Canadian private citizens who have undertaken to "write to five U.S. friends" to remind them that by visiting Canada they will be helping the cause of the Allies through contributing to the Canadian supply of United States exchange, is beyond all expectations. It will take some little time for the effects of this campaign to make themselves felt. the long run it should far more than offset the deliberate and malicious propaganda campaign conducted by pro-German or anti-war interests in the United States to cut down the movement of travel from that country to Canada.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

The "God's Country" Idea

BY B. K. SANDWELL

MORE light is shed, I believe, for Canadians at least, upon the puzzling phenomena of American isolationism and pacifism in the present world crisis, by two or three single sentences in the latest of the excellent Canadian Oxford Pamphlets than by anything else that has been written upon the subject since it became a matter of major importance. I say for Canadians, because I am not at all sure the full significance of these sentences in Prof. R. G. Trotter's "North America and the War" will be obvious to anybody who does not know Americans and American life at least as well as we do. He speaks of the recent growth and vigor of American criticism, not only of the war policies, but of the fundamental character and institutions, of the Allied nations. And he speaks of this criticism as "tending to strengthen traditional satisfaction with the so-called 'American way of life' and belief that in its finer aspects it was unique." This self-satisfaction and criticism of the Allies served, he says, to differentiate in the American mind the American polity, the American way of life, from all the rest of Western civilization, "and particularly from that of British countries, to which it was most akin."

The truth is that a vast number of Americans, and altogether too many of our own Canadians, still cherish the illusion that there is something a great deal more democratic in the political institutions and social fabric of the United States, and in the slightly paler reflection of them which exists in Canada, than in those of Great Britain.

There is, I suspect, a dim appreciation in the minds of most Americans that the undemocratic power of the press lords in London is not wholly unlike the power which Mr. Hearst used to wield in the United States and which is now passing into the hands of younger newspaper chain owners. There is likewise a vague realization that the fact that a great automobile manufacturer in the United States can only get into the Senate, whereas his fellow in Great Britain can get into the House of Lords, does not constitute a very vital difference in favor of the American way of life. But there is always the ancient landed aristocracy for the American Liberal to point the finger of scorn at; there is nothing in America quite corresponding to what the American has in his mind when he hears his broadcasters and columnists talking about the "Cliveden set," and this is why the enemies of Anglo-American friendship have laid hold upon that phrase with such enthusiasm and worked it to death with such energy.

IN A word, the American does believe, and has believed for a long time, that democracy in his country, as a result of the American constitution and the social atmosphere which has grown up in part as a result of it, is a much finer flower than democracy in any land which, like Great Britain but unlike Canada, has not had the benefit of a good deal of American influence. He has entirely failed to realize that the political democracy of Britain, as a result of a long succession of liberalizing changes since 1776, culminating in the Parliament Act of 1909, is now no whit less complete, and far more flexible and responsive to the popular will, than the political democracy of the United States; while as for economic democracy, the forces that make against it, in the shape of vast and constantly increasing accumulations of new wealth on the one side, and a racially heterogenous and politically incompetent labor body on the other, are enormously more effective on the North American continent than they are in England.

It is true that the "God's country" concept, if we may apply that term to the idea that the American

way of life is unique and vastly superior in democratic quality, has undergone some debunking in the last ten or fifteen years. But that debunking has been performed almost entirely by persons who hold that the path to true democracy has been pointed out, not by Great Britain, but by Russia. Quite a few Americans manage to persuade themselves that the revolution of 1776 was a mere preliminary or Kerensky Revolution which is bound to lead in time to the (peaceful or otherwise) American Communist Revolution of 1950 or thereabouts. (The idea is not confined to the United States; a descendant of Egerton Ryerson has written a book to show that the Rebellion of 1837 in Canada was the same sort of preliminary.) It is obvious that persons influenced by this sort of suggestion would not be likely to think very highly of Great Britain, which has not enjoyed a really violent Revolution since the flight of the second James, and even that, judged by Moscow's standards, was shockingly bloodless.

The American public has received no instruction whatever in the process of democratic development which has been going on continuously in England, and it has no conception of the enormous power wielded by Labor in the present Government. The American therefore tends to conceive of Great Britain as a land ruled by Dukes and Archbishops; and it does not seem to disturb him in this view, to note that the Archbishops are frequently appointed by Radical and even Labor Governments, and that the Dukes are constantly obliged to marry American wives in order to remedy their impecuniosity. At the same time, unless he is a fellow-traveller of the Communists, in which case he regards Great Britain as even more wedded to capitalistic vices than his own country, he tends to vision the United States as a land which is really and effectively governed by the small farmers of Kansas, the small storekeepers of New England, and the packing-house workers of Chicago and the automobile workers of Detroit. If his personal observation does not permit him to fall into this latter error, he consoles himself with the reflection that, thanks to Mr. John L. Lewis and Mr. Earl Browder, the Socialist Utopia is much nearer to being set up in the United States than it is in Great Britain, notwithstanding the fact that Great Britain has twice had a Socialist Prime Minister and is now engaged in taxing capital at a rate which has never been approached in any other capitalist country.

A STILL odder phase of the American delusion is the belief that the whole of the Western Hemisphere, by reason of almost ali its political divisions having revolted at some time or other from the dominion of some European power, is also a sharer in the unique American way of life and the superior brand of American democracy. Now with all due respect to the political systems of Mexico and Chile, I find it difficult to believe that they are sharers with the United States in any way of life which is definitely more democratic, more advantageous to the common people, than that of Great Britain. True, they are nominally republics, while Great Britain is that terrible thing, a monarchy. Yet I think the Americans have, at rather long last, learned that a constitutional monarch is not really an impediment to democratic government, and it is time that they began to learn that a republican constitution on paper is not necessarily a guarantee of it. I do not wish to suggest that the Americans have not excellent reasons for desiring to enter into a diplomatic tie-up with both Mexico and Chile and all the other South American republics; but I do wish they would realize that those reasons are entirely geographical and not at all ideological.



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"Two-gun Winout at Scapa





THE HITLER WAR

The Battle for the Channel

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

air raid on Britain, on June 18, the Germans scattered their attacks against harbors, naval bases, aircraft factories and munitions plants all over the Isles. But since the day of Hitler's speech they have concentrated them on the Channel. Whether this is a prelude to invasion or an attempt at blockade, we do not know. It may be either. Before the Germans can invade England they must secure control of this stretch of sea and the air over it. And if they are going to be able to enforce a blockade of Britain anywhere they ought to be able to do it in the Channel.

Though the daily communiqués are often sketchy and still more often intentionally wrapped in a fog of ambiguity and mystification, by studying and comparing the reports of both sides one can, I believe, reach some useful conclusions. We are not always told how many ships have been sunk, but quite often we learn that none were harmed, and the evidence that our plodding convoys still pass through the narrow Straits of Dover in broad daylight is proof enough that the attacks have not been overwhelming. We have lost number of destroyers and armed trawlers, but no more, we are told. than are being replaced by new building. Nor has there been the slightest sign that we intend to give up patrolling these dangerous waters. In the midst of the heaviest attack, we read, two British destroyers dart out from Dover and chase a flotilla of German motor torpedo-boats back into their hide-out on the other side. Our fighter defence seems to be coming into action quicker and quicker, and the score of planes lost becomes if anything more favorable to us. Thus in the big attack on Dover last Monday it was 23 to 1, and on the Thursday before 28 to 2 or 3. On

FOR a month after the first big other days it has been 9 to 2, 12 to 2, and 11 to 5. The chief German fighter plane, the Messerschmitt 109, appears to be a hopeless loser to the Spitfire or Hurricane, so much so that the Germans have been trying it out as a fast hit-and-run bomber, dropping its one bomb and scooting home. But the new Heinkel 113 fighter seems to be much better. There appears to be a constant experimentation on the German side which might be taken to that the enemy is still feeling his way towards an effective technique. Finally, it is British planes and British ships which are left in control of the air and the sea after every battle. There has been no indication yet that by increasing their pressure the Germans can beat them back and snatch this from them; quite the contrary, the more planes the Germans send over the heavier the Nazi losses. The Battle for the Channel has, so far, been an encouraging confirmation of the Battle of Dunkirk

The Big Dover Fight

Take, for instance, the one fight about which we have full informa-tion: the action of last Thursday week off Dover. A huge formation of German fighters and bombers, about 150 in all, attacked a British convoy of 21 ships escorted by two trawlers. The German claimed to have sunk 11 ships of 43,000 tons and damaged 3 more of 12,000 tons. The Admiralty replied that five small coastal vessels, totalling 5.104 tons, were sunk and five others, totalling 5,133 tons, damaged. When nine German motor torpedoboats came out to finish off the convoy they were quickly driven off by two British destroyers and two motor-boats and made for the opposite shore under cover of a smoke-



TRAINING TO CATCH "SNIPERS". A demonstration at Bisley of the fine art of crawling up on a spiper. Those taking instruction were former gillies and gamekeepers from the Scottish forests.

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screen. When the British warships turned for home the Germans sent dive-bombers after them, damaging ooth destroyers though only causing casualties on one. The British tally was completed with the loss of one of the escorting trawlers.

But it cost the Germans no less than 20 planes to achieve this, so that the attrition in labor, material and trained personnel would seem to come out about even. And it was after all the British who were left in possession of the field of battle Just as at Dunkirk on the day after they had made a tremendous effort and lost 78 planes, the Germans did not show up at all the next day. the following Monday they took a different tack, with a massed attack on Dover itself. This might have been an attempt to smash the base from which the Dover naval patrol covers the Channel narrows, or an experiment to see how well they could "blanket" a chosen landingplace for an invading force. the attack was thrown back with the loss of 23 German planes to 1 British. Can the German High Command draw out of either of these experiences encouragement that invasior is feasible, or that a blockade can be clamped down which will bring Britain to her knees within the space of a few months? It is hard to be-

The Germans boast that they are "softening up" Britain in prepara-tion for the blow which is to finish But the 100 British bombers which visit Germany regularly every night appear to be doing quite a bit of "softening up" on their own account, and persistent stories are coming out of the Reich through neutral sources of the havoc and terror, and more particularly the disturbance of production, which these raids are causing, and at a far smaller loss to themselves than the Germans suffer over Britain.

British Aim at 1942

No one has suggested, however, that these R.A.F. raids will bring about a swift collapse of Germany. It does not, in fact, seem likely that either side can force a decision with the present ratio of air strength. The British make no secret of their belief that it will take them until 1942 to achieve the superiority in the air which is their aim. Major Alexander Seversky, the noted Russian-American airplane designer, who has flown every type of plane which has yet been thrown into the Battle for Brideclares categorically "Germany cannot accomplish the first and indispensable stage of an invasion, the wresting of control of the air over Britain" with her present models. "Unless she possesses a huge secret armada of new types of fighting aircraft about which the outside world has as yet no inkling, there will be no invasion."

Do the Germans recognize that they can't put over an invasion of Britain with their present aerial equipment? And if so are they now pinning all their hopes on the de-struction of British shipping, or are they already looking elsewhere for their next move? If they really betheir next move? If they really be-lieve their own figures for the sink-ings, if they are so much the victims of wishful thinking that they esti-mate all 1000-ton vessels as 4000-ton ships, as they did off Dover a week last Thursday, then they might well believe that they had Britain gasping. If, for instance, they could really send British shipping to the bottom at the rate they claimed over last at the rate they claimed over last week-end, 166,000 tons in 3 days, then they might knock Britain out of the war in a few months. But the latest (Continued on Next Page)

Dept. St., GALT, ONTARIO I will be glad to learn more in de tail about GORE policies and rates.

Cool Heads..Stout Hearts"



HON. J. L. RALSTON

"Cool heads are just as necessary as stout hearts to win this war, and win it we must and shall." This is the sound advice given to all true Canadians by Colonel the Honourable J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence. Idle rumors must be disregarded. Sanity – faith – and courage must prevail. All our man-power, all our great resources, must be mobilized in the defence of our Dominion and our Empire. In doing your part, remember that life insurance dollars are helping to finance Canada's war undertakings – helping freedom and justice to triumph. Life insurance companies in Canada have subscribed millions of dollars to National War Loans. Life insurance stands guard over your home - your family - and your country. It is good citizenship to own Life Insurance

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Naval Minister

BY L. L. L. GOLDEN

THE Hon. Angus Lewis Macdonald with a reputation for ability

cold, ambitious and smooth. He is a strong partisan who doesn't believe in forgiving his defeated pol-

itical enemies. who at the age of 43 started the In '24 he left the Attorney-Gener-series of defeats of provincial Conservative governments which ended of his law school as an assistant with the fall of the Conservative professor, teaching the varied sub-

new job with everything on a platter. There has been almost no criticism

and have found no men are wanted.

He starts his career afresh with no strikes on him, obviously the best of the best of the strikes on him, obviously the best of the three appointments made by Prime Minister King to strengthen his Prime Minister King to strengthen his cabinet. The other two have had no administrative experience and in the case of Honorary Colonel W. Pate
Mulock his main recommendation was
that his grandfather kissed the prime
minister on the brow when he was
meet blasted his way into office and
Mr. King took a rest for five years,
Angus L. was a candidate at Inverteable
ness and lost by 160 votes. He has
never lost an election since. a bright young man interested in

Angus L., the student gold medallist and teacher at Dalhousie Law School, has proved that one does not have to start in business or in ward politics to make a success in public

Born just 50 years ago at Dunvegan, Inverness County, Nova Scotia, the new man in Canada's defence set-up has had a most interesting career. And unless one is seriously mistaken in the man he will be one of the seekers after the Prime Minister's own crown when Mr. King decides to retire to Kingsmere permanently, which incidentally he has given no sign of considering.

No Deviation From Party

Mr. Macdonald, five feet 11 inches tall, 170 pounds, and fit for hard work, comes of a staunch Liberal family. In the true tradition of the Maritimes there has been no devia- M.P. from party in all the family

His family came to Inverness from Moidart, Inverness-shire, Scotland, in

acres of mixed farming.

His mother was French-Canadian and Irish. Her father was speaker in date the Legislative Assembly of Prince Th senting West Prince.

at Port Hood Academy and then attended St. Francis Xavier University.

He took the general arts course, Angus L. Macdonald but that he played rugger on the first team, was thought he was the type who would the debating team. For three years he was on the monthly school paper, the Xaverian, and in his final year was editor-in-chief.

Graduation and the gold medal

came together. Then he went back to teach in the high school section of his university to make enough money to continue his way through school. For a year and a half he taught English and

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Came the Great War. In the summer of '15 he joined the C.O.T.C. and ea qualified, then went back to St. it. Francis X. to teach.

Scotia Highland Brigade, the 185th mind Battalion, he went overseas in Oc-Battalion, he went overseas in Oc-tober 1916. He became a captain but was transferred to the 25th Battalion him to stand. He had no chance to and reverted to lieutenant to get to

He got to France in January '18 delegate. Finally an old and exper-and was there until two days before lenced politician who had been Armistice was signed, when he was through the mill again and again wounded on the way up to Mons at and who knew the ropes got Macdon-Elouges in Belgium. The bullet ald's ear. This was one of those rare wound in the right shoulder hospital- opportunities that happen once in a member of the shoulder hospital opportunities that happen once in a member of the shoulder hospital opportunities that happen once in a member of the shoulder hospital opportunities that happen once in a member of the shoulder hospital opportunities that happen once in a member of the shoulder hospital opportunities that happen once in a member of the shoulder hospital opportunities that happen once in a member of the shoulder hospital opportunities that happen once in a member of the shoulder hospital opportunities that happen once in a member of the shoulder hospital opportunities that happen once in a member of the shoulder hospital opportunities that happen once in a member of the shoulder hospital opportunities that happen once in a member of the shoulder hospital opportunities that happen once in a member of the shoulder hospital opportunities that happen once in a member of the shoulder hospital opportunities that happen once in a member of the shoulder hospital opportunities that happen once in a member of the shoulder hospital opportunities that happen once in a member of the shoulder hospital opportunities that happen once in a member of the shoulder hospital opportunities that happen once in a member of the shoulder hospital opportunities that happen once in a member of the shoulder happen on the shoulder happe ized him for two months. In '19 he lifetime. He had better take it since returned to Canada and the Dalhousie that might be his real chance.

He did well at Dalhousie. Two comes into the federal sphere years later, in 21, he graduated and ha reputation for ability. He is also shrewd, calculating, eral of his native province as Assist-old, ambitious and smooth. eral of his native province as Assist-ant Deputy Attorney-General.

It was while he was with the A.G.'s department that Angus L. began to lecture at the Dalhousie Law School. Being premier of Nova Scotia for He was a part-time lecturer dealing seven years has not softened the man with the Interpretation of Statutes.

In 1929 Angus L. went to Harvard on a fellowship where he worked hard of Canada's Navy except by those and proved himself a brilliant student who have attempted to enlist in it gaining the degree of Doctor of the

Dr. Macdonald went into private practice in Halifax. Then happened one of those things which are very rare and usually happen only in story books. Strange as the story seems to one accustomed to watching party conventions in Ontario and in federal field, Dr. Macdonald vouches for the truth of the tale. Here it is:

The Sudden Call

The Liberal party was in the dol-drums all over the country with the exception of Quebec where Mr. Taschereau held sway. In Nova Scotia Col. Gordon Harrington headed an administration which seemed well entrenched. The Liberals needed a provincial leader. On October 1, 1930, just two and a half months after the federal election, the Liberal party held its convention. Two names, both men of experience, were contesting the leadership. "Admiral," now Senator, Duff and J. J. Kinley,

The 600 delegates assembled at the ballroom of the Nova Scotian Hotel in Halifax knew it was a fight be-tween two members of the old guard. 810. But there was no new man, no new His father was a farmer with 100 face to contest the convention.

Dr. Macdonald was there as a delegate since he was a defeated candi-

Edward Island and later was a member of the House of Commons representing West Prince.

names of Duff and Kinley in nomination, then asked if there were any further nominations. There was no Angus L. attended the common move for a few minutes. Then a man schools. He took his high school work at the back of the room stood up and said there ought to be a new and younger man. That he did not know bring the party back to honor and glory. The party had been out of power since 1925 and it would take a new man to bring it back.

There was a roar of cheers in the

Angus L. was bewildered. He had known nothing of this man. Knew nothing of any move to draft him. He didn't want it. Dr. Macdonald went to the plat-

form and declined the nomination. He said he had no money. He had to earn a living. He declined and meant

There were cheers for him and he Appointed a lieutenant in the Nova was given five minutes to change his

> call his wife, to consult her, to get hold of his brother who was also a

So Angus L. Macdonald, the recent-



A CHARMINGLY INFORMAL PHOTOGRAPH of H.R.H. Princess Alice with her daughter Lady May Abel-Smith, and the latter's children. From left to right may be seen: The Honourable Richard Abel-Smith, H.R.H. Princess Alice, the Honourable Anne Abel-Smith, Lady May and the Honourable Tizabeth Abel-Smith.

—Photograph by Karsh, Ottanea.



THE HON. ANGUS MACDONALD

defeated candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, climbed back on the platform and accepted the nomination. He won on the first ballot.

That is the story of how the 40-year-That is the story of how the 40-year-old law teacher became provincial leader of his party.

The Conservatives had 23 seats in the Legislature. The Liberals had 20.

Macdonald set out to organize his party. He was his own organizer. He went all over the province mend-ing political fences, patching things , looking for good candidates. The Tories kept him out of the

House. Often he used to sit in the Speaker's Gallery and send notes down to the followers below him. When the election came along

three years later the count was Liberals 25, Conservatives 5. Angus L. became the boy wonder of the Liberal Just to prove he was a good politic-

ian Macdonald won another election in June 1937.

Those elections were no flukes. Angus L. is an expert in Nova Scotia politics, which are hard and bitterly-fought, and where consideration for an opponent is construed as flabbl-

It's a hard school the new naval

minister has gone through.

Mr. Macdonald does not open up very freely in an interview. But here are some of the views he did express for publication.

On the co-operatives run by St. Francis Xavier Extension Department: "The co-operative movement has three main parts—study clubs credit unions, co-operative stores of selling and buying. The study club is a fine thing if the members approach the questions with the real-ization that there is a great deal to be learned about all questions. As to the credit unions, they have a value. People save small amounts has a system of loans to members which is a very good thing. Cooperative buying and selling present more problems than the other two phases of the movement

Nova Scotia Tradition

On Nova Scotians taking partisan warfare too seriously: "We have a great and high tradition in Nova Scotia. We have a great tradition of able men from Howe down right

On a possible re-alignment of parties: "The Liberal party must keep the stream of political thought fresh and sparkling and can do its best by the enlistment from time of younger men and women who can blend the vigorous eagerness of youth with the

ripened experience of age."

On his new job: "So far as I am concerned, I shall endeavor to do my ob to the best of my ability."
On his call to Ottawa: "There was

a duty here to be done. I was asked to do it and I felt that the right thing to do was to accept a call of that kind without question. Perhaps there has been too much debating and discussing amongst our people and too little

He has four children, the eldest is 15, the youngest is four

He plays golf and can get in under 100 if he is lucky.

He is a Kiwanian at Halifax, a member of the Goresbrook Golf and the Brightwood Golf, the Commercial Club and the Halifax Club.
Dr. Macdonald should provide an

interesting study for his colleagues of the cabinet. They will find many things but no reformer.

The general body of voters ought

to watch for him. Canada may yet have a chance to vote for him as leader of the Liberal party.

The Hitler War

Continued from Page 41

Admiralty figure, for the fortnight up to July 21, of 69,000 tons, looks much less desperate. If they could only maintain the rate they claim over the first 10½ months of war 4,329,413 tons, it would be serious, though no more so than in the last war. But the Admiralty figure for British ships sunk during this period is only 1,080,000 tons, and for British. allied and neutral ships, only slightly over 2,000,000 tons. Britain has in the meantime added more than this tonnage to her merchant marine through seizure of enemy shipping, new building, and use of the large allied marines of Norway and Holof the Germans if they hope to beat

If the Germans looked elsewhere,

where could they strike? Walter Duranty raises the question in a re cent despatch of whether Hitler might not turn away from Boulogne towards Russia, as Napoleon did. It seems to me fantastic to suggest that Hitler is ready to take on another big opponent before he has finished off Britain, and especially to launch himself into a war on two fronts, always his bugbear. On the contrary, the recent move to give up the "Gov-ernment-General" of Poland to the Soviets shows how far Hitler is willing to go to propitiate Russia at this

Gibraltar Tempting

No, if Hitler moves elsewhere, it will still be against Britain. Where could he strike to weaken her decisively? There is Gibraltar. General Franco has lately come right out into the open and demanded it. There is Portugal, and those strategic Port-ugese islands Cape Verde, Madeira and the Azores. There is French Morocco. If Hitler were to work through Nationalist Spain to extend his power down this way he would have cut off the British forces in the Mediterranean from support and sup-plies from their home base, except via the long route around the Cape
of Good Hope. And he would have
placed himself in a position flanking—or as in the case of the Azores and Cape Verde Islands, square across—this Cape route, the new British life-line to the Empire in the

a common action with Italy against are almost insuperable Egypt, Suez and the Mesopotamian oil fields. If we had to deal with Ger- chose to operate on their own-and Channel?

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our position here. As long as we can maintain an efficient naval force in the Eastern Mediterranean we can make the transportation of an Italo-German Army to Eastern Libya, and its supply, very hazardous. And the difficulties of operating through Tun-isia and the whole length of Libya, with only the single coastal highway

On the other hand, if the Germans

man forces instead of Italian in this they have shown no inclination so far theatre, the picture might be quite to get tangled up with the Italians—different. If German bombers were along the traditional Berlin-Bagdad to be based in Eastern Libya in num- overland route through the Balkans bers they might make Alexandria and Turkey, they would certainly quite uncomfortable. Yet it would come into conflict with Russia. It not do to overlook the advantages of is hard to assert that anything is improbable in this war, and the lure of oil must be strong down this way while the winter season will make operations attractive, yet it is just a little difficult to believe in an Egyptian adventure by Hitler—even if he were free to choose. But is he free to turn his attention away from Britain now, with the R.A.F. bomb-ers carrying the war to him so hard and steadily? Has he any choice but to continue the battle for the







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THE LONDON LETTER

The Leisurely Gods of Whitehall

going up on every side. And the

loudest moan, as might be expected,

regard this last imposition as the final allop on their bowed and battered

heads. But naturally they base their

protests on nobler grounds than those of mere commercial survival. It will

mean, say they, a horrid twilight of the spirit, in which all cultural and

intellectual values will be merged and

headed by the Archbishop of Canter-

bury, tackled the Chancellor of the

Exchequer on the subject, and put

up a strong plea for remission. But they did not get a very sympathetic hearing. The Chancellor, in fact,

was almost tough about it. He said he needed the money, he couldn't tax

boots and let books off, and anyway

there were books enough in the coun-

one has an uncomfortable feeling that

send us back more and more to the

old books, I don't know that it would

be doing us such a disservice. We

and illustrators as official war-artists

try for people to get on with.

The Philistine! And yet—and yet—

A very distinguished deputation,

heavy duties

N TIMES of peace the elderly and distinguished military gentlemen who preside at the War Office spend a great deal of their time devising elaborate systems of checking and counter-checking. Everything has to be made out in triplicate, at the very least. Files grow fatter and fatter, and circulate sleepily from depart-ment to department. No one, who can possibly avoid it, ever makes a decision on his own. He passes it on to someone just a little higher up, who passes it on in turn. And so the "O.K.'s" multiply, until the final august signature is attached.

In times of peace this is probably all right-though even in times of peace it must have its disadvantages, especially the grave disadvantage of sapping nearly everyone's sense of responsibility. But in time of war all this elaborate formality and routine, and the attitude of mind it endecision and relentless efficiency that the emergency requires. Vitally important things must be done, and done quickly. There is no time to waste tying and untying complicated knots

Unfortunately, one of the hardest things in the world to change is a well-established system—especially a government system. People develop the Civil Service mind, which "moves in predestinate grooves not a 'bus, not a 'bus, but a tram," as the classical limerick puts it. On every side one still hears stories of the old-fashioned rigidity of War Office methods, and the unnecessary de-lays that are constantly being caused.

Strong demands are being made that something should be done, and done immediately, to modernize these methods, to bring about greater delegation of authority, to cut out the to hasten decisions. There is even alk of a committee of experts being appointed to take over the job of re-

organization.
All this, of course, refers only to what might be called the business end of the War Office. But then war is at present the chief business of the nation, and it seems vitally important that it should be conducted on sound business lines. No doubt, it will be—in time. The difficulty is that there is not such a lot of time

Make for Tomorrow

The War Office is not the only Government department that is arous ing bitter criticism for the rigidity and elaboration of its methods. The closely allied Office of Works, which has to do with the placing and supervision of war-contracts seems to be equally slow in adapting itself to the requirements of the present situa-tion. There also speed is being sacrificed to thoroughness, though speed s at present much the more important onsideration of the two.

It may be that the Office of Works, n insisting on materials and specifications that delay production and make it more costly, is merely carrying out the instructions of the military de partments which it supplies. The Air Ministry, for instance, recently demanded that electric cables in a cer tain large contract should be of different colors—calmly ignoring the fact that they would have to be spec-

ially made.

Not long ago a new type of lamp for use in map-rooms was submitted to the official in charge. It is said to possess several advantages over the and to use less current. It is already on the market, and supplies are plenti-ful. There seemed to be every reaon for adopting it, but the official ered until the department's expert had given it a "life" test. And its

guaranteed life is just 2,000 hours! That is the sort of thing that hap ens not only in minor instances lik these, but all along the line, Hun dreds of similar stories are being told It is part of the admirable English passion for thoroughness, the instinctive hatred of shoddy material and scamped workmanship. But it is a sound instinct gone wrong as things are now. What you make for the war, you make for tomorrow, not for 50 years hence.

Fortunately, Herbert Morrison, the Minister of Supply, is the sort of man that could be trusted to ginger up even an association of centenarians. He has already called a conference of leading industrialists engaged on war work, with a view to simplifying procedure, cutting out inessentials in specifications, permitting the use of substitute materials, where they are laxing the elaborate system of inspec

Perhaps it should have been done long ago, but we must remember that it is in the nature of a revolution. The gods of Whitehall are leisurely gods. Even they are at last being kept moving, we may be sure.

The Purchase Tax

Now the Purchase Tax! The text of the new Bill was published last week, and it will probably be passed everything, except food, fuel, light, water, certain classes of essential medical supplies, children's clothing,

lost any time! The first exhibition of their work is already being shown at the National Gallery—not so good and those goods that already pay as it might have been, perhaps, so bad either. On the whole a

For these few concessions I suppose we should be humbly grateful. But creditable show moans of agonized protest are already

Being sent out to paint a war, espec ially a war like this one, is a pretty large assignment. About all the artist can do is to pick out little bits of it here and there, and do what he can to give them significance and beauty thing. It is full of horrible realities that keep breaking through any interpretation. And yet the interpretation must be there, or the work is mere reporting.

Perhaps the disappointing thing about this first exhibition of work by the official war-artists is that each man seems to have done his usual Perhaps it is not very reasonable to expect anything else. And yet one does, the subject being what it is. One expects something more deeply felt, something more moving. And so well, one is a little disappointed.

At the same time, there is a lot of excellent work in the show, and some that is really brilliant—the water-colors by Eric Ravilious, for instance, dealing with the Norwegian expedition, in which he has made quite wonderful use of the magnificent setting, the black waters below the encroaching hills, the snow and the wheeling aeroplanes.

would probably be all the better and wiser for it. But naturally there is very little consolation in this for the people who make and sell books Another who has done well is Edward Ardizzone - nice to see those good old English names cropping up, isn't it? His little sketches of army or for the poor devils who write the Some months ago I took occasion scenes in France are full of spirit, to say something about the appoint-ment of certain well-known painters though rather satirical spirit. Not at all the sort of thing to make the heart go pit-a-pat with patriotic emotion, Well, the boys have certainly not but worth doing just the same

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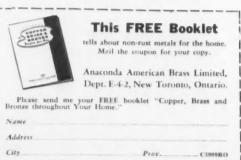
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Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 3, 1940

P. M. Richards. Financial Editor

Monetary Policy Is Important In Our War Effort

BY DONALD FIELDS

WHENEVER there was inflation it did not just happen, it was made.
Inflation has at all times been the isual policy of governments in the advanced stages of wars, revolutions and their aftermaths. It is the most comprehensive form of state interference in economic affairs. Paradoxically enough, it is bound to grow out of too-scrupulously observed non-interferin abnormal times

Students of the subject are familiar with the teachings of a school of naive nflationists. The disciples of this chool are naive in that they see only the indisputable initial benefit of inflation, and overlook, or want to over-

ook, its ultimate consequences.

But governments were usually still more naive than that when they made inflation. They made it simply because they needed cash, and because they did not know what else to do. And because, indeed, there was nothng else they could have done at the time they began open inflation. This applies almost wholly to as late a period as the war of 1914-18.

The conversion of banknotes into gold was then suspended, central anks were empowered to discount short-term government paper, fiduciissues were increased and eventually governments printed paper money of their own. Measures all these, which constituted monetary policy, yes; but monetary policy which was selieved to be something quite different from economic policy. And yet, most of what can be said on the subject today was known long before then. But it was everywhere forgot-ten at the critical moment, and when it was systematically re-analysed and re-emphasized during the latter half of the World War the notion came too

Trends Clear

Today we seem to be better off if we look at the volume of contemporary discussion. But it is unfortunate that the stress lies on the word volume. true that some very important trends which were not quite clearly realized in 1914-18 are clearly realized tries. However, these points, indispensable as their consideration is, do not represent the whole picture. Their at a certain stage the competition in over-and-over-repeated isolated dis-cussion can not solve the problem. The discovery of a treatment for can-cer would not allow us to forget all we know of the history of cancer, nor would it make cancer cure itself. And the discovery of new details concernwar financing does not invalidate the fundamental lessons of previous knowledge and experience, nor does t in itself pay for war.

Hitherto, the chief concern of the scussion has been to devise means for avoiding inflation. The main argument advanced to this end is that the production of war materials must partly be done at the expense of consumption, that is to say, at the expense of the standard of living: a point which it is worth to have recalled, but hich no one would seriously dispute. ess simple than making the point is the answer to the question how it is to be achieved.

There is, to begin with, the neces-ty of increasing taxes to an extent that all income classes have to lower heir standard of living considerably. A large productive effort which has hitherto been devoted to the production of consumption goods can then be diverted to the production of muni-tions for war. This measure alone seems to deal effectively with the pro-luction side of the problem. But it seems so only. For it settles nothing ith regard to the monetary sid of the problem, and only little with egard to its financial side

Normal Boom

To get a clear view of these connections it is instructive to find out what happens in a normal boom. A normal boom is very much like a war boom in that—but only in that—all available resources of labor, materials,

and plant are soon fully employed. In this situation most individual incomes rise, expressed in terms of money. But a proportionately greater part of the national income is saved, and the savings are invested in mahinery, plant, agricultural improvements, and so on. Thus, although the standard of living rises on the whole, does not rise to the same extent as he national income. How, then, is this shift from consumption to saving brought about? It is brought about by a rise of the prices of consumption ods. This price rise compels the nasses of the population to buy fewer consumption goods than they could have bought for their money incomes

prices had not risen.
Now compare this with our present situation. There is no harm done if a highly developed economy, such as nada's, does not save in a few years of emergency. The amounts which would otherwise have been saved, and invested in additional wealth, could without harm for some time be "invested" in munitions of

Inflation never occurs as unforeseen and unavoidable as natural catastrophes. It is either the result of deliberate policy, or of a policy which tries to prevent it, and is not circumspect and

The author analyses a normal boom and shows that any such boom would end up in wild inflation, if certain automatic reactions would not occur. But they always do occur. In war, however, the safety valve of these reactions has to be removed, and special measures have to be adopted to replace it.

If these measures are not adopted the coming of inflation is merely a question of time. Moreover, the process which leads up to the danger point hampers an all-out economic war effort.

in the form of taxes.

But these sums are by far not enough for our war effort. We have goods industries goes on, prices go on therefore to give the state more money, chiefly by way of loans. But money in itself means nothing, if we do not solve the problem of produc-

Problem Unsolved

We see, then, that the taxing away of amounts which would normally be saved does not solve the financial problem. We also see—and this is the crux of the matter—that a price rise of the magnitude which occurs normally in a boom does not curtail consumption to the extent we need in This is quite obvious if we look at the development of the nation's purchasing power in a boom and in

In a boom, we saw, total purchasing power increases. But savings increase relatively more than total pur-chasing power, and thus relatively compelled to restrict credit. Even if less consumption goods, and relatively more capital goods are produced. Why this discrepancy? Because an investment in capital goods promises him who makes it future profits. Therefore the competition is keenest in the power could capital goods industries, and from normal boom. them starts the increase in the na-tional income. The more resources they absorb, the fewer resources are left for the consumption goods indus-

We have to look now into the quesat a certain stage the competition in the capital goods industries stops. This stoppage means crisis. And crisis is followed by depression. It is neces-

war. This implies, first of all, that the sary to be quite clear on this point be-state must get hold of these amounts cause it is at the root of the problem of inflation.

As long as competition in the capital rising. So that, if there is not a break, any boom would end up in inflation. Rising prices, of course, are already the consequence of inflation. What then is its cause? Any increase of business activity is only possible on the basis of expanding bank credit. And if competition becomes keener, this means that the volume of purchasing power in circulation grows. And if this greater competition raises prices, there is at the bottom of the price rise credit expansion. The initial credit expansion, thus, tends to raise prices, and the higher prices necessitate further credit expansion: an endless process which goes on until the crisis occurs.

The crisis comes about in either of two ways, or in both together. Through expanding credit to industry, the cash-deposits ratio of the banks there were no war on, a boom which would not have ended in this fashion. For the position of the banking system is such that its credit granting power could not be exhausted by a

The other alternative is this. In a normal boom, entrepreneurs do not preponderantly manufacture shells and related products, but machines and industrial equipment for them-selves and other entrepreneurs. At some time, near the height of the proceeds from their products to repay bank loans. This means credit contraction, and credit contraction means



A submarine chaser is launched from a Montreal shipyard. All Canadian in materials and workmanship, she will see service with the Royal Navy.

depression. Naturally also this cannot happen in Canada now, at least not as long as the war lasts; for it would not only be unpatriotic for en-trepreneurs to "cash in" on their profits, but it would also be unbusi-nesslike as long as government orders

provide steady business. In other words, the safety valve of repaying bank loans has been removed. But fortunately the boiler, which is the banking system, is strong enough to withstand very great pressure. And this is necessary, for, as things are going, credit expansion will continue and prices will rise.

Let us, at this stage, sum up what that a normal boom comes to an end by the action of the safety valve of credit restriction and voluntary credit liquidation. We have found, further, that without the action of the safety valve any normal boom would

end up in wild inflation. And we have though more and more resources are found, lastly, that in war this safety valve has necessarily to be removed. Does this mean that inflation is the inescapable consequence of war

As we talk so much of inflation these days we all know, of course, what inflation is. But let us be naive, too, if only for a moment and just ask the question: what is inflation? It is an expansion of credit which is relatively greater than the corresponding expansion in the volume of goods in circulation. In a normal boom credit expansion is at the beginning of business expansion. If, for some reason or other, businessmen begin to increase their activity at the trough of a de-pression, they do so by putting money into circulation which has so far not circulated. With this money in hand they buy materials and hire labor, But long before they sell whatever they manufacture, the circulation of purchasing power had increased, while the volume of goods in circulation had not yet increased. This is exactly the inflation. And, indeed, inflation is what happens in any normal boom

Only we do not usually apply this ame. We reserve it for those catastrophies which we have witnessed in the '20's when in many countries the value of money was completely annihilated, or permanently reduced in a greater or smaller degree. Moreover, inflation is usually associated in our minds with the printing press. How

does this come into the picture?
We are so far in the main relying on the automatic actions and reactions which normally occur in a liberal economy. We are producing by far the greatest part of the business expansion now under way by placing government munitions orders with private industry. We have imposed heavy taxes especially on luxuries for finance and to curtail consumption,

The Reckoning

It has been said that a number of salary and wage earners have been questioned as to how they are going to pay the new taxes. Most of the rees seem to indicate that it is the ntention of these taxpayers to raise loans on their life insurance policies, their automobiles, and other investments and properties. If this crosssection is anything like representa-tive it might look as if we may not achieve the desired effect with regard to curtailing national consumption by the taxation methods adopted. But such a conclusion would, in spite of the apparent evidence, be a fallacy. We must leave it to another occasion

to prove this point. et us, rather, consider the case that all new taxes are paid out of current incomes. In this case consumption is certainly decreased. But what is not decreased is the purchasing power in circulation. All that happens is that purchasing power is shifted from individual spenders to the state which spends it, too. And as long as total purchasing power is not diminished it goes on competing somehow, some-

where; no matter in whose hands it is. It is true that after some time, when this financial policy bears full fruit, there will be fewer resources available for the production of consumption goods. But this means, ceteris tinue naturally at the cost of the eco-paribus, only that the competition for the disposal of the remaining re-tion of the length of the war looms sources must increase; which means large, and much, therefore, remains a in turn that prices must rise. And al- matter of temperament and opinion.

put at the disposal of the war industries, this will not prevent competition from becoming very keen also in these industries, especially when an ever larger number of plants now under construction begin operations. And keen competition always means rising

We have seen that rising prices will curtail consumption to a certain extent, but that this decrease does not set free sufficient resources for the war effort. Moreover, there is no guarantee that the activity of the war industries will entirely, or even only to a considerable extent, eliminate the activity of the capital goods industries And this activity, as we have also seen, could and should be confined to

investments in war industries only It is frequently pointed out that the construction of this railway station or that post office which the government is building ought to be discontinued during the war. But it is never pointed out that private building which does not directly aid the war forth the specific of the control of the contro effort has exactly the same effect. Of course, there would be no sense in stopping private building, for this would merely create unemployment But for the same reason there would be no sense in stopping public building. On the other hand, it is obvious that it would be most desirable to harness labor and material which are still em-

On page eleven of this issue Albert C. Wakeman discusses "Our Piecemeal Plans for Social Security".

ployed in non-war-vital building. The same applies to all non-vital capital investments apart from building.

How could this be achieved? Only by an all-embracing plan for the gradual, though rapid, retrenchment of all the nation's available resources. The basis of this plan can be nothing but rigorous control of raw materials. If such a plan is not devised and acted upon, the normal logic of economic functions will inexorably continue And it is merely a question of time before prices will rise beyond the point to which we must let them rise in order to secure that reduction of consumption which can be secured by this means. It is when this point was overstepped that governments have in the past had to turn to the printing press. Indeed, no other remedy was

point is still fairly remote. And any democratic government might under such circumstances consider it a reasonable risk to let things go in the hope that the war will be over before the danger point is reached. With such an attitude one may agree or disagree: from neither viewpoint could t be argued with more substance than from the other.

However, there is this to be said. Inflation is a terrifying ordeal. But it is nothing compared with a lost war And if we were sure that inflation could secure a more effective war effort than other methods of financing we should not hestitate to advocate inflation. The foregoing observations have, however, made it clear, we hope, that inflation is the outcome of a monetary, financial, and economic policy which does not inhibit non-vital economic activities. And as long as such activities continue, they con-tinue naturally at the cost of the eco-

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Poor Old Democracy

BY P. M. RICHARDS

POOR old democracy is taking an awful beating these days, from its own former supporters as well as Hitler. Scarcely anyone has a good word for it. One assailant says it is nothing but mob rule, another that it is a device for building class privilege. Both say it is responsible for all kinds of social evils and inefficiencies.

To make ourselves less inefficient for waging war, we have more or less cheerfully surrendered a large part of the individual liberty that is at once the basis and the purpose of the democratic way of life

we are supposed to be fight-ing to maintain. And it's highly probable that we shall have to surrender a lot more before the war's over.

joy the old-time individual-ism that gave this North American continent the most

rapid advancement, materially, of any section of the world; that gave it the world's highest standard of living, with laborers riding in automobiles and enjoying other advantages available only to the wealthy elsewhere in the world; that enabled workers to become captains of industry and made millionaires out of men who out of nothing but individual resourcefulness—great industries employing many thousands of men and producing millions of dollars of new wealth annually?

What an era we are closing! The era of un-fettered individualism; a way of life, an economic system charged with responsibility for many social ills, including the most glaring of all, the existence of "poverty in the midst of plenty," but undeniably also productive of great social benefits available. in most cases, to all classes of the population. The historic record of that era (I quote now fro former article in this space) is a continuous story of social advancement: new arts, new services, new products, new employments, new enjoyments, and always new possibilities giving zest to life,

Fruits of Initiative

Within the range of memory, electricity, the telephone, the automobile, the moving picture, the radio, the aeroplane have been developed into common use. Every industry rendering service to the public has been continuously made over by improvements. Steel and its alloys, the oil industry, modern printing, modern paper-making, the modern newspaper, modern engineering, modern plumbing, modern heating and refrigeration, and so on without end, are of the

period. Moreover, life has been lengthened, health protected, hygiene, medicine and surgery advanced, education extended, culture broadened, and the com-

mon standard of comfort and usefulness has been raised. And all of this has resulted from freedom

When I listed these achievements in an earlier column, several readers seemed to think that I was arguing that this is the best of all possible worlds and denying the existence of poverty and suffering. That was not the case, of course. The achievements are real enough, and are not disproved by the fact, also undeniable, that even with such progress we still have unemployment and the paradox of want in the midst of plenty. The difference in attitude seems to lie in the tendency of most critics of democracy to judge the economic syshas not yet been accomplished.

Progress, If Not Utopia

of individual initiative.

In their impatience they fail to recognize that while the economic order created by democracy has not brought Utopia, it has created more wealth and distributed its benefits more widely than has any other system in any other part of the world, in this or any other age. Per capita wealth, for instance, is now in Canada almost ten times what it was seventy-five years ago; wage rates are about five times as high as they were in the middle of the last century, while real wages (money wages in terms of what they will buy) have risen about four times. Furthermore, the proportion of the national inne going to wage earners and low-salaried workers has steadily increased over that period.

Undeniably there are grave economic problems yet to be solved, but the record of accomplishment under the democratic system surely gives reason to expect that they will be solved—provided we still have a system which rewards

individual initiative. now we are fast moving toward totalitarianism—a benevolent totalitarianism, no doubt, but none the less a system which must tend to lessen individualism and the economic stimulus which comes from it, and we have reason to ponder. Totalitar-

ianism is essential in the present emergency, be-cause winning the war comes before anything else, but what happens thereafter?

We can be fairly sure that, for many years to come, we are going to have a larger measure of state direction of our economy and our social system than we had before the war. The problem is, can we manage to combine with it a measure of freedom of individual initiative sufficient to ensure a continuance of the progress enjoyed under our old-time democracy?

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firmed as downward.

VISIBILITY LOW

148.94

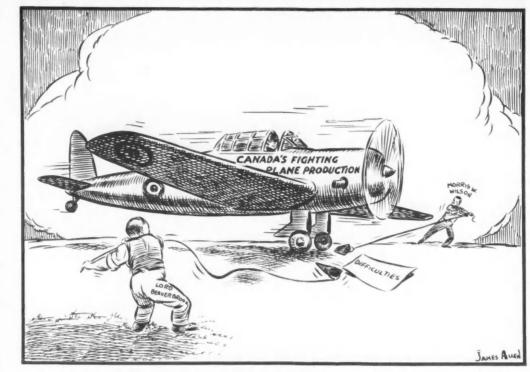
31.46

29.78

653,000

as upward on June 12.

THE STOCK MARKET



TAKE-OFF AT LAST!

be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast

CANADA STEAMSHIPS

Editor, Gold & Dross

I would like to get your opinion of the preferred stock of Canada Steumship Lines. Do you think it would be a good buy now for a hold? -D. N. S., Hamilton, Ont.

Yes, I do. It seems to me that the preferred stock of Canada Steamship Lines has above-average speculative appeal at the present time

Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, is the largest inland water shipping line in the Dominion of Canada and operates a fleet of passenger and freight vessels on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, controlling the most important part of this trafin those regions. In recent years the management has placed increasemphasis on the development of the package freight business, so that major traffic groups in order of importance now are package freight

including automobiles grain, coal and ore, and passengers. Through subsidiaries, the company owns grain elevators, ship-building and repair

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The STOCK MARKET

Two stock market phenomena of the past several weeks are being currently discussed by those who give attention to the technical side of the New York stock market. One is the horizontal movement or "line" formation in stock prices that has been underway since mid-June. The other is the extreme dullness that has been witnessed in daily volume of shares traded since the culmination of the panic break in late May.

Line formations are not unusual. They develop more frequently as an interruption or period of temporary pause in the course of an upward or downward trend than at the terminal point of a trend. That is, the odds favor, although they never assure, that the market, when it does eventually break away from a line, will do so in the same direction that it was travelling when the line interrupted.

Lines vary in significance, however, such significance residing

Lines vary in significance, however, such significance residing largely in the line's reference to the market's prior movement. The current line can be classed of but moderate importance. An upside breaking, which would be signalled by a close in both the Dow-Jones industrial and railroad averages at or above 124.87, and 27.50, respectively, would suggest that a full technical correction of the panic break was to be completed, carrying the market well into the 126-139 area on the industrial average, well with the 25.230 area on the industrial average, well

Downside breaking of the line, as would be indicated by closes in both averages at or helow 118.90 and 23.46, respectively, would suggest that another testing of the panic lows was to be witnessed. In the meanwhile, the absence of volume carries no particular significance not apparent in the line formation itself. In other words, visibility is currently low, for investors and speculators alike, and until some development clears the view, desire to discount the future has departed. Inaction results.

Such purchasing as was not effected during the recent market weakness should now be tentatively withheld awaiting such decline as will come in the wake of the current corrective raily. This decline, during its course, must then be judged, as to extent and duration, in the light of news developments, including the foreign situation, then accompanying it.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES

INDUSTRIALE

RAILS

1,027,000 1,499,000 622,000

DAILY AVERAGE STOCK MARKET TRANSACTIONS

The cyclical or major direction of stock prices was last con-

The short-term movement was confirmed

yards, and coaling wharves at points on the Great Lakes, as well as two resort hotels.

So far this year, wheat movement from the head of the Lakes has shown a marked improvement over last year in two directions: one of these is a much higher and firmer rate; and the other is that the company has had its share of a much heavier movement of wheat by water ever since the opening of navigation. In the case of the passenger and hotel departments, hopes of a good increase over last year are based largely on the expectation of a larger tourist movement from the United States and heavier domestic travel as a result of the premium on American funds and the cutting off of European travel. The bulk of this business does not develop ordinarily until after July 4 and reaches its peak in the

first two weeks in August. Earnings this year should at least equal if not better 1939's \$1.21 per preferred share. In 1938, net was equal to \$1.13 per share and in 1937 to \$1.03. The financial position is satisfactory. To date this year, $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents has been paid on the preferred.

LA REINE MOLYBDENITE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have some shares of La Reine Molybdenite Corporation which I purchased at 5 cents a share. This company has now approached about buying more stock at 15 cents. Will you please give me your opinion of the worth of this company.

-M. G. H., Cardinal, Ont.

The possibilities of La Reine are not favorable for raising finances and further exploration is dependent on the measure of success met with in the present appeal to shareholders

to purchase additional shares.

The property is a molybdenite-gold prospect of approximately 1,200 acres in La Reine township, northwestern Quebec. Two shafts have been put down and some lateral work done on a level established at 100 feet. Gold, Editor, Gold & Dross: as well as molybdenite values, were indicated in previous work but I ing on various vein exposures were inconclusive. Good molybdenite values were reported in surface sampling for a length of 125 feet and with necessary finances available this vein

B.C. POWER

Editor, Gold & Dross

Once again I am coming to you fo advice, this time about British Columbia Power stocks—both the "A" and the "B". How has the war affected this company? What do you think of either or both these stocks

W. A. A., Victoria, B.C.

British Columbia Power Class "A" stock has no more than average attraction; the \$2 dividend rate is barely earned. The Class "B" stock runs second to the Class "A".

The war is having a stimulating effect on the lumbering and mining operations in the regions served by the company and, in addition, ship-ping through the port of Vancouver is greatly improved. So that inareas should be reflected in higher revenues for B.C. Power. Because bond interest is payable mostly in Canadian funds, the premium on American exchange will not affect the company adversely, but taxes are bound to increase and will limit any real profit gains.

7/27

26.88

You can reasonably expect the regular dividend rate to be main-tained over the near term, but it seems to me that there are more attractive buys than this on the market at the present time

McKINNON STEEL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Being interested in some preferred shares of McKinnon Steel Company of Sherbrooke, Que., I write to ask you for some information. Do you know if the company has received any war orders? What do you think

-P. S. W., Marbleton, Que. The preferred stock of McKinnon Steel has little to recommend it at the present time.

The company is engaged in fabrication and erection of steel frames for buildings and bridges. It also makes steel plate and other products, with the Federal government and municipalities, the railroads, pulp and paper companies and other industrial concerns acting as the principal outlets. However, I understand that the bulk of the company's revenue is obtained from construction contracts and these will, of course, suffer during the war. There is always, of course, the possibility that war-time building will close up the gap left by the loss of normal contracts, but the present price of the stock and the recent passing of the preferred dividend seem to be discounting this. During the fiscal year, which ended July 31, the company made improve-ments in its Sherbrooke plant, including a steel extension of the main plant. I understand that these additions were for the purpose of pre-paring the company for war-time demands, but I have seen nothing which would indicate that it has received such orders.

Net in the year ended July 31, Molybdenite Corporation have still to be determined. Conditions just now share, as compared with \$5.16 per preferred share in 1938, \$3.82 in 1937 and a deficit of \$1.44 in 1936. For the 4 years prior to 1936, deficits of \$1.33 per preferred share, 49 cents, 49 cents and \$5.28 were shown. At the present time, preferred arrears amount to \$35 per share.

SYLVANITE

For some years I have been a shareholder of Little Long Lac Mines but and Sylvanite Gold Mines are about on a par and consequently have been thinking of making a switch. I say this because somehow I feel that Sylvanite is assured of a longer life and with the company's several subsidiary mines coming into production, should eventually increase in value. Will you please give me your opinion on the advisability of this change? -N. D. K., Toronto, Ont.

The reasons you advance might, I think, make the switch you are contemplating advisable. Sylvanite is not only active in the search for new properties, but already has two subidiaries in production and is lo in a more established camp. The directors are stated to be pleased with the progress at Delnite Mines, which recently distributed its initial dividend with over \$59,000 being received by Sylvanite. A flotation process has been installed at Tyranite Mines and this should substantially increase the

Present indications point to gross production at Sylvanite for the pres-ent year not being less than in the 12 months ending March 31. Dividend requirements were comfortably earned in the first three months, but future net earnings must necessarily be subject to the greater tax burden. Further depth development is planned and the intention is to commence sinking this fall an internal shaft ab 250 feet north of the Wright-Hargreaves boundary. This will be put down from the 3,150-foot level to an ultimate objective of 6,000 feet, and in view of the known ore on the adjoining property the Sylvanite management has good reason to be hopeful of encouraging results at depth.

A CHECK-UP OF YOUR INVESTMENTS

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Kondon: West End— 5, WEST SMITHFIELD, E.C.1.
49, CHARING CROSS, S.W.I.
64, NEW BOND STREET, W.I.
BUILLINGTON GARDENS, W.I.

TOTAL ASSETS £85,891,644

clated Bank-Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd. (Members of the London Bankers' Clearing Hou



BEVERLEY OWEN (left) and JOSEPH LISTER RUTLEDGE (right) who have been appointed editor and associate editor, respectively, of Liberty Magazine. Born in Ottawa, Beverley Owen's journalistic career has included newspaper work in the leading cities of eight of Canada's nine provinces, the New York Times and the London (England) Central News. Joseph Lister Rutledge, an authority on Canadian affairs, was born in Winnipeg and has served in the capacity of feature writer and editor with many Canadian newspapers and magazines. papers and magazines.

KOOTENAY BELLE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have held Kootenay Belle Gold ly have heard reports that the prospects are none too favorable. Can you please inform me as to the present situation? Do you think the dividend will be cut?

-D. R. K., Kamloops, B.C.

The dividend rate of Kootenay Belle has already been reduced, and the last payment, due July 22, was two cents instead of four a share. The cut was attributed to the indefinite

ore outlook and the advisability maintaining a strong liquid posit Ore possibilities are less favorathan a year ago as the lengths of main vein are shortening at de More attention is now being par other veins and exploration of the tioned nearby Golden Belle provi It is reported mining of ore last closely followed actual develops and future operations will be dep

ent on development results.

A two-year option, with the right purchase the title outright, is held the Golden Belle property, which is garded as having interesting po

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GOLD & DROSS

FEDERAL GRAIN

tor. Gold & Dross:

As a holder of some 6½ per cent mulative preferred stock of Fed-Grain, Ltd., I would like to get up-to-date opinion on this com-Would you advise me to hold

> -D. B. K., Toronto, Ont. hold; for the time being, any-The preferred stock of Federal in is highly speculative, but it

some possibilities. his company owns and operates country elevators with an aggre-capacity of about 12,500,000 98 coal sheds; 60 flour sheds annexes; and 91 cottages ughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan Alberta. In addition, it owns 2 ninal elevators at Fort William Port Arthur with a combined city of 5,250,000 bushels. Ship-facilities are available at Vaner: they are owned by allied or ciated interests.

ederal Grain suffered throughout poor crop years when the volume rain handled through its elevators the smallest on record. But the Editor, Gold & Dross: which was harvested last year the largest in years; and this s look like another bumper yield will improve elevator handlings. the year ended July 31, 1939, net was \$25,076, as compared with letts of \$21,295, \$84,611 and \$9,457 1938, 1937 and 1936, respectively, rears at the present time amount \$60.1212 per preferred share.

CARIBOO

ditor, Gold & Dross:

Any information you can give me to why earnings of Cariboo Gold lower this year will be welcomed. hat, in your opinion, is the outlook the whole year and is production ely to be increased?

-E. H. B., Victoria, B.C. The decline in net earnings of Caro Gold Quartz Mining Co., for the st quarter of the current year (Febary 1 to May 31) is attributed to ling difficulties in the mill and an usually protracted run of lower ade ore, and present indications int to moderately lower profits the year which ends January 31. profits in the previous fiscal year ere \$753,054 or 37.1 cents a share. The mill is to be stepped up 25 tons

lly to 325 tons in September. It pears reasonable to expect gross reery of over \$1,300,000 in the final months of the current year, and ter allowing for depreciation, dered development and providing for new taxation, it is estimated profshould be slightly better than 30 nts a share. Ore reserves were up st year and working capital is now jual to over 30 cents a share. Deopment results continue satisfac-

PAYMASTER, POWELL

itor, Gold & Dross:

1 am holding some Paymaster and me Powell Rouyn stocks. Do you hink I have a chance of dividends his year? Would you advise holding ese now or switching to something uning a dividend?

-C. S., Lakefield, Ont. am at a loss to account for your tter unless you just recently pur-nased the shares or else they are ot registered in your name. Both hymaster and Powell Rouyn are on interim dividend basis, the form-having paid one cent a share in muary, while the latter distributed cents a share this year: five ents in January and a like amount April. Paymaster directors had en hopeful that with the mill at tons daily, dividends could be aid quarterly, but because of the

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

Toronto, July 23rd, 1940.

YORK KNITTING MILLS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICES

July 29, 1946 Notice is hereby given that a dividend of the has been declared on the first prefer incommendation of the Scientific States of the Company, for the simultis ending June 30, 1940, payable August 5, 1940, to shareholders of record at the lease of business on August 8, 1940.

By order of the Board.

rd. WM A. CLARKE, Secretary

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3 to has been declared on the Second Preference Stock of the Company, for the Six months ending June 30, 1940, payable August 15, 1940, to shareholders of record a the close of business on August 8, 1940.

By order of the Board.

WM. A. CLARKE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of common Stock of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1840, payable August 15, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 3, 1940.

By order of the Board.

WM. A. CLARKE,

Excess Profits Tax, three a year may be the most that can be anticipated. Powell is likely to rank as a junior future policy.

buring that period, the position of the mine and mill was considerably strengthened. The present extensive development program may at any time encounter important ore and the property appears to have chances of quickly attaining the status of a major producer. Powell Rouyn is building its own 350-ton mill but due to unavoidable delays it will not Editor, Gold & Dross: be operating until near the end of September. Profits declined sharply in the second quarter as tonnage dropped during mill construction. Sufficient ore is reported assured for four years' operations and company officials state there is no reason to believe conditions similar to those on the upper levels will not continue

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

Will you please let me know what you think of Photo Engravers stock as a buy at the present time? What are their earnings and what dividends do they pay? Will their earnings be affected by the War?

-N.K., Meaford, Ont. The common stock of Photo Engravers and Electrotypers, Limited, can, I think, be rated as a business-man's investment. That is, it is one which you will have to watch closely.

The company's earnings have al-ways covered dividends by a generous margin. Earnings in the year ended February 28, 1940, were equal to \$1.69 per share, as compared with \$1.90 in 1939, \$1.86 in 1938, \$1.59 in 1937 and \$1.45 in 1936. From 1935 to 1939, inclusive, dividends amounting to \$1 per share have been paid each year. The financial position is

satisfactory.

I would say that there was some danger that the war will impair this company's business: with paper costs rising, it seems likely that magazines will be forced to cut down somewhere and engraving and art work seem like the logical place to do it. This possibility lends the stock a speculative tinge at the present time. Under favorable market conditions, Photo Engravers should show some life, but as I have said, it is a stock you will have to watch closely.

GUNNAR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Gunnar Gold Mines appeals to me as a reasonably safe opportunity in the junior stocks, but before buying would thank you for some informa-tion as to dividends, treasury position and possibilities of the new depth development.

-R. E. M., Winnipeg, Man. I also think Gunnar Gold Mines offers reasonably safe possibilities of growth for the future. In 1939 it earned close to 8 cents a share, or almost two cents over dividend re-quirements of 6 cents, and earnings for the current year, even after tak-ing care of the excess profit tax, should still be above dividend require-ments. The Gunnar picture general-ly appears favorable, both minewise and financially, with recent underground developments particularly

At the end of 1939, current assets in excess of liabilities amounted to \$439,399 or over 16 cents per share. In the first four months of the year, production exceeded \$218,500 and average recovery was \$13.15 per ton, as against \$212,160, and an average of almost \$12.60 in the same period last year. Undoubtedly the surplus has improved this year as operating profits are stated to be around 45 per

The shaft has been sunk to a depth of 1,750 feet and five more levels established, a move which appears to have been well justified judging from results of developments on the bottom horizon, where it was reported early in July that over 200 feet of ore had been opened. After eliminating some spectacular high grade, the vein was above mine average, across a width of four feet. The same vein is also reported to have been cut on the 1.375-foot horizon.

B-A OIL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

cent of output.

The writer has a considerable block of B-A Oil stock at the present time and would like to know if you would advise the purchase of more. What position does this company hold in the oil industry in Canada?

-D. D. E., Lindsay, Ont. British-American Oil occupies a relatively strong position in Canada's oil industry, being second only to Imperial Oil. This factor, together with the longer term potentialities of the American subsidiary, gives the capital stock a little better than average appeal. However, since you say that you already have "a considerable block" of this stock, I would sug-gest that you diversify your hold-ings by the purchase of some other stock of equal ranking: there are a good many going at bargain prices

these days.

B-A Oil's sales this year should continue above year earlier levels and operations should be aided by better

average prices and improvements in refinery efficiency. However, more burdensome taxes and higher costs producer under the new taxes, but will limit profit margins and divi-there has been no intimation as to dends from the American subsidiary may be smaller. Thus, earnings in The year ended June 30 was the best in the history of Paymaster. \$1.64 per share. Maintenance of the During that period, the position of current dividend rate is expected. current dividend rate is expected. Net income last year expanded 30 per cent over 1938, with profits on Canadian operations up 12½ per cent. Dividends from the American subsidiary increased substantially.

AMM

I have enjoyed your paper for years and would very much appreciate some information on Amm Gold Mines, through your Gold & Dross columns. My shares were purchased at a much higher price and I am beginning to wonder if I should wipe out my spec-ulation there as a loss?

-R. M. R., Welland, Ont.

Amm Gold Mines has, as you perhaps know, been in financial diffi-culties for some time. Ore reserves have been depleted as the manage-ment was unable to do further development work due to the necessity of liquidating the indebtedness acquired to construct the mill. At the annual meeting, over three months ago, it was stated the directors were endeavoring to find a solution and shareholders recently approved sale of the company's property and equip-ment to Pandora Cadillac Gold Mines. The Pandora property adjoins on the east and north, and as both properties will be worked together you may have a chance of realizing at least

part of your original speculation.



H. CARLISLE, president of Canada C. H. CARLISLE, president of Canada Bread Company, Limited, whose company showed a net consolidated profit of \$216,113.86 for the year ended June 30, 1940. In addressing the shareholders he said: "Your company, since reorganization, has liquidated its bank indebtedness... and paid deferred dividends in full... It has increased its volume of business each year over the preceding year for 7 years". —Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

of future profits, to commence six months after date of signing the agreement. Pandora will also take over the company's liability of approximately \$110,000 due on the mill. Amm The consideration for the sale is 500,000 shares of the latter company and \$27,750 cash, payable out property to be sold.

INVESTMENT POLICY?

-If an invasion of Great Britain is attempted —Re the Foreign Security holdings of Canadians -Comparative situation in Canada, 1932 & 1940

Letter on request

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Canadians Make Bren Guns In Canadian Munitions Plant



GENERAL VIEW of one section of the Bren gun plant in Toronto, Ontario, showing some of the 600 machines used in turning out the intricate weapons. Because the gun must work with great precision, only highly skilled workmen are employed. Many gauges are used in the different stages of construction.



A SEMI-FINISHED BARREL. This workman is peering down a partially-finished barrel of a Bren machine gun, looking for flaws. Bren guns have no special cooling arrangement and are supplied with an extra barrel. To prevent overheating, barrels are changed every 200 rounds, each change taking seconds.



MAGAZINE CLIPS for Bren guns are being shaped by this workman. Simple in appearance, this clip is one of the most vital parts of the gun, which is capable of firing one magazine clip of thirty rounds in four seconds. A well-trained crew, working at high speed, can blister out 210 rounds in a minute.



TESTING the finished gun, which is fired from a set position into an enclosed test range 100 feet long. To guard against accidents, all doors into the range are kept locked and the target is backed by ten feet of sand, one-half inch of boiler plate and two feet of concrete. Far plugs dull the sound of firing.

DONALD TAYLOR, Toronto, manager for Canada, London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited, who was recently elected vice-president and chairman of the automobile branch of

the need for improvement, studying

and meeting the new requirements of society," Mr. Johnson said. "In the

insurance business we, of course, are

well aware of the valuable research

that has been going on for some years

in connection with sales, management,

and servicing the policyholders. It becomes even more important, how-

ever, that we continue to conduct this

research from the point of view of the customer rather than from the point

of view of management.
"Because life insurance is the basis

of economic security for so many millions of our people and because the other lines of insurance are so impor-

tant in our entire economic structure.

t becomes doubly necessary that we

insurance men recognize the public's desires and do everything possible to

All business, Mr. Johnson pointed

out, must constantly develop its efficiency, improve its products and

services and provide better values at lower cost so that more and more

people can continue to enjoy its ser-

"Management has a responsibility to

see to it that it follows and encourages

fair-trade practices within the busi-

ness itself, so that competition between

individual concerns and companies is

not conducted on a basis which may

not necessarily be in the interest of

"Then, too, business is faced with

the necessity for improving its rela-tions between labor, capital, and man-

agement, so that it works for the best

interests of all, in order that the pub-

lic gets what it wants. Petty quarrels

between the various factions of busi-

ness which cause public hardship or

inconvenience has a bad effect on pub-

"These are things which must

dominate the business and then be explained to the public in an under-standable way, for the public really

has the desire to look behind the

scenes to see how a business operates in the public interest and what are

the results of its existence.
"Specifically the insurance business

will be better understood by the public when we talk less of contracts, less of

our size and the extent to which we have sold policyholders and when we

talk more in terms of the needs and desires of the public. Most of the im-

pressions that the public gets about life insurance are acquired from the

agent, therefore, it is important that

we study carefully how to improve the

impressions which are so important to

society as a whole.

lic attitude.

fill them."

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of the best mutual
Tradition...

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APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION





CONCERNING INSURANCE

Modern Business Interruption Coverage

BY GEORGE GILBERT

While few business concerns require all the many forms of insurance protection available, most of them undoubtedly need more than just a fire insurance policy. In fact, experience shows clearly enough that many firms have not adequately covered their insurable risks, and are therefore subject to the loss of a large part of their assets with hardly a moment's notice.

This article deals with Business Interruption Insurance, a form of protection which is steadily gaining in favor with business men the better it is understood and the simpler the wording of the policy contract is made. As this kind of insurance covers the prospective earnings of a business firm, it affords protection not only to the firm itself, but also to those firms and individuals who

THOSE who extend credit to mercantile and manufacturing concerns have more than an academic interest in the ability of such customers to pay their debts. Whenever the property of these customers is serious-ly damaged or destroyed by fire or ome other well-known hazard, the credit-extending firms must depend largely upon the insurance carried by such debtors for the recovery of their

A recent statistical survey revealed that, following a fire, 73 out of every 100 business concerns showed a seriou lowering of credit rating, while 43 out of every 100 did not resume business. That is, the 43 were no longer purchasers of goods or materials, and all their employees, including executives as well as clerks and manual laborers. were forced to seek work elsewhere

It is claimed by credit experts as well as by insurance underwriters that lack of insurance on gross earnings was responsible for the failure of most of the 43 firms out of every 100 not suming business after a fire, even though their property loss may have been fully covered by insurance. There is no doubt that the importance of carrying insurance on gross earnings is not always realized by those gaged in mercantile and manufactur-

Every expense in a mercantile establishment or manufacturing plant is paid out of gross profit or gross earnings. The difference between sales and the cost of merchandise or materials represents the fund from which all salaries, taxes, insurance premiums, royalties, rents, contract advertising, association dues, wages, interest, etc., are paid, the remainder being, of course, the net profit.

When Earnings Stop

Thus what a business undertaking produces is worth more than the money it cost, and when the business seriously crippled by fire all earn ings stop, so do all profits, although various fixed expenses do not stop. In many cases, taxes must still be paid, also interest, salaries, wages of key employees, and certain other fixed charges. And there are no profits being earned.

Only through what is called a use and occupancy policy, or a profits policy, or a business interruption policy, or a "business life insurance policy," as it has sometimes been ermed, can confidence in the continuance of gross earnings be assured.

tion coverage is required by any concern is naturally predicated upon the amount of the gross earnings of the amount of the gross earnings of the business. Under such a policy properly written and kept up to date by a periodical audit, the insurance com-pany carries the business through a shutdown, and pays the same amount of money to the insured that the business would have earned had no shut-

turing plants and rapid turnover in Under these circumstances, what a vania insurance Federation recently, feeling at any time that what the business earns is as important to its "Management must constantly be business does is not consistent with business earns is as important to its

"Management must constantly be business does is
existence as what it possesses. When alert to its own shortcomings and to the public good this fact is clearly understood, business management will be just as anxious to protect its prospective earnings as it is now concerned about protecting physical values.

Continuing Expenses

If a business firm carries this form of coverage along with adequate property damage insurance and a loss by fire, lightning, tornado, hail, explo-sion, riot, smoke, aircraft, or vehicle property damage occurs, such a consame financial position it would have

Some time ago a large factory which suffered an \$86,000 property damage ment, and while the owners were insured against such a hazard and col-lected the amount of the loss, they had continuing expenses and loss of net profits amounting to \$124,000. While they continued in business with impaired credit for about three years, they were then forced to go into liquidation, paying about ten cents on the dollar.

There can be no question that business interruption insurance is a direct boon both to the insured business firm and to its creditors, as it ensures the

payment of unavoidable and continuing expenses as well as profits in the event of partial or total interruption of the business and the consequent loss of earnings.

Payment of continuing expenses is provided for up to the time when with due diligence and dispatch the property can be made tenantable or operative again. Lacking such coverage many large manufacturing and ercantile concerns have been unable to continue in business after disastrous fires have destroyed or seriously damaged their property, although they collected under their insurance policies the full amount of their property dam-

Result of No Insurance

But the lack of insurance protection for prospective earnings caused disorganization of the business on account of the heavy expenses necessarily incurred to pay interest, taxes, rents and many other overhead ex-penses required to keep the organization together; and all of these expen-ditures which could not be dispensed with proved too much of a financial strain, and it had to quit.

Why do people engage in business? The answer is: earnings or profits. Any business man shrewd enough to insure himself against financial loss through the destruction of property alues should be in a position to realize the wisdom of insuring himself against the loss of prospective earnings.

While the money invested in buildings and machinery and raw materials is usually protected by insurance as a matter of course, the money required to pay the necessary expenses, earnings, is often not covered, though if the plant is lost this money is not earned but it must be paid, and should be insured. Also the money which represents the pros-pective net profit and is the main reason for the existence of the entire undertaking, and which must earned if the business is to be sucssful, but which will not be earned if the plant is lost, should likewise be

One reason why this form of coverage has not had a larger sale, is that it is not generally understood as well as it should be. It is also true that the coverage deals with prospective earnings, which may be regarded as something of a rather intangible nature. Many business concerns are able to foretell with sufficient accuracy what their prospective earnings are likely to approximate. While there are conditions that cannot be forecast, it is always possible to adjust the amounts of insurance from time to time to meet existing conditions.

Management Must Study **Technique of Human** Relations

SINESS must reco the final analysis the public is boss ness. mercantile establishments at the present time clearly show that the earnings value of any business lies more the things that is being done in its means for better understanding of and more in production and sales, and interest, Holgar J. Johnson, president just what it does in all of its phases correspondingly less in capital invest- of the Institute of Life Insurance, told of operations not only the financial,



A CANADIAN-MADE SHELL casing is tested with precise calibres against accurate measurements. Those which do not tally with the required measurements are put aside for re-casting. Those which do, are next weighed and painted.

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Occidental Life Passes Half Billion Mark

ECENTLY announced by W. Lockwood Miller, assistant general anager for Canada, of Occidental Life Innsurance Company of California, with Canadian head office at London, Ont., is the achievement of the company's first half billion dollars of Life Insurance in force, celebrated by coincidence on its 34th Anniversary since founding_June 30

"Midyear production figures show "All business must take the public Occidental Life gained more than ato its confidence and provide the \$15,000,000 of business in force in the first six months of 1940," Mr. Miller said. "Occidental Life with more than \$500,000,000 of business on its books is one of only 30 companies which have exceeded this mark, among the more than 350 regular Life companies operating on this continent. It has shown its greatest growth during the past 10 difficult depression' years, having only \$160 millions in 1930-which total has more than trebled in this short clapsed time. At the end of 1935, the now increased almost 21/2 times in

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Being a subscriber to your paper, I would like to receive your valued inion regarding the present status of two fire insurance companies, or should I say standing among other fire insurance companies. They are the North Western Mutual Fire Association with Canadian head office at Vancouver, B.C., and the Canadian Fire Insurance Co., with head office at Winnipeg, Man. We carry con-siderable fire insurance with these two companies and have been advised to switch to a stronger company. Your assistance in our decision will be greatly appreciated.

Both the Northwestern Mutual Fire partment at Ottawa.

Association and the Canadian Fire Insurance Company occupy a strong financial position and are safe to do business with. All claims are readily collectable.

The Northwestern Mutual was incorporated in 1901 and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1918. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$607,956 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. Its total assets at the end of 1939 were \$8,979,361, while its total liabilities amounted to \$6,750,154, showing surplus of \$2,229,206 over all liabili-

The Canadian Fire commenced business in 1895, and since 1897 has been operating under Dominion license and registry. It is regularly licensed to transact business throughout Canada, and has a deposit of \$310,330 with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders ex-clusively. Its total assets at the end of 1939 were \$2,936,610, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$887,655, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$2,048,955. As the paid up capital amounted to \$1,000,000, there was thus a net surplus of \$1,048,955 over capital and all liabili-

Editor, Concerning Insurance: Can you tell me what the per capita

fire loss has been each year for the past five or six years in Canada as a whole and also in the Province of Alberta? Are official figures of the fire loss available?

-H. C. L., Edmonton, Alta. In Canada as a whole the per capita fire loss each year for the past seven years has been as follows: 1939, \$2.18; 1938, \$2.31; 1937, \$2.04; 1936, \$1.95;

1935, \$2.12; 1934, \$2.44; 1933, \$3.15. In the Province of Alberta during the same period the per capita fire loss has been: 1939, \$1.46; 1938, \$1.77; 1937, \$1.93; 1936, \$1.43; 1935, \$1.39;

1934, \$1.60; 1933, \$1.96. These are official figures from the annual report of the Dominion Fire Commissioner, who is a member of the

-M. E. H., Sioux Lookout, Ont. staff of the Dominion Insurance De-

3, 1940

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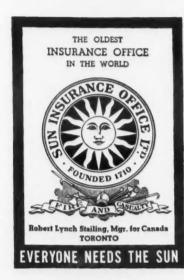
Our Piecemeal Plans for Social Security

BY ALBERT C. WAKEMAN

THE economic hazards of life are well illustrated in the lives of two people whom we will call Marie and Louise. The one chose her misfortunes with care, so that each should be counterbalanced by a benefit. But the other failed to do so, with the result that her life was but a series of plunges from one calamity to another.

Marie was a laundry worker for a time, during which on one occasion the careless handling of a scalding solution brought her, via workmen's compensation, several weeks of medical attention and rest with pay. Later, through bad management of the concern as a whole, Marie lost her job, but gained the benefits of the unemployment insurance. She married, to find herself soon a widow with three children, but the mothers' allowance fund covered everything through the long years until the children were able to do for themselves. Then Marie lost her eyesight for a

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Service and Security

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posit exceeds 1,000,000.00 Wawanesa ranks 1st against all Com-panies operating in Canada on Net Fire Premiums Written according to Dominion figures for 1939.

Head Office: Wawanesa, Man. Eastern Office: Toronto, Ont. Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Sas-katoon, Winnipeg, Montreal and Moncton. -2,000 Agents Across Canada--

The numerous funds or departments of public spending still fall much short of a complete program of social security. If we continue piecemeal planning, we will have so many that the number of people left in production will be inadequate.

Much administrative time is now lost in tracing an individual from one classification to another. If we need a national registration for war purposes, then why not also a complete registration for all kinds of social benefits, and all kinds of taxation?

time, during which her needs were met by the pension for the blind. Recovering from this with enough vision to suffice, she discovered herself at the happy minimum for an old age pension, which solved all finan-cial difficulty for her remaining

Louise also was a worker, but she unwisely chose to fall from a step-ladder in her own home, from which accident she was laid up for weeks at her own expense. Subsequently a long period of unemployment reduced her again to financial straits, because her occupation happened to be un-covered by the unemployment in-surance fund. Louise also married and had children, but instead of losing her husband she suffered the financial misfortune of having him an invalid on her hands. In later years, in place of blindness, she made the unfortunate choice of becoming a cripple. And, upon attaining the age of eligibility for old age pension, she sealed her tragic fate by death.

Choosing Wisely

Through many years that Louise had worked, she had contributed in no small way to the funds of the state, by taxes of one kind and another. But in no case did her misfortune bring her direct recompense from the same source. In the case of Marie, who chose her misfortunes wisely, life was a series of stepping stones, with never a slip into the depths. These lives are hypothetical, be-

cause anyone who received work-men's compensation in early life would scarcely yet arrive at the old age pension. Nor have we unemployment insurance in actual opera-tion as yet. But every incident, and every contrast in the picture, can be true. From the scores of economic hazards which face us in life, we have selected a few to be underwritten by a beneficent state. The cost of industrial accidents is assessed on employers. Mothers' allowances (which were started as widows' pensions), pensions for the blind, and pensions for the old, come from general taxation, divided among the Dominion, provinces and municipalities in the earlier years but later tend to be centralized as a Dominion charge. Unemployment insurance is proposed as a Dominion measure, in cluding assessments on employers and workers. Thus there is arrayed be-fore each of us a series of safe little havens which will provide sanctuary if we choose our misfortunes with care. In no one will we find more than subsistence, but there at least will be enough to avoid the over-shadowing fear of public relief, which is the lowest form of public assistance, and the one which is never entirely free from a flavor of

No Distinct Fund

But in no case except workmen's compensation is there a distinct fund of real assets. Mothers' allowances and pensions are merely branches of public spending, just as much as is able, and the assets will not be any- causes of his decline and fall. thing more than government bonds. pledged as receipt for the assess-ments which the government has

The project of social security, upon which we are rapidly exhausting our financial powers, is therefore very partial in its attainments. It does lies. But there are thousands of others who are still out in the cold, and the immensity of relief in and the immensity of relief is a measure of this uncovered margin. Indeed, we must sooner or later awaken to the fact that security against economic distress can not be provided piecemeal for the simple reason that we can never list all the hazards to which the individual and the family are exposed. There is the evil of drink, which in spite of all that we can do, will continue to reduce many people to economic incompetence. There are thousands of accidents each year, through which people are incapacitated. There is a wake of destruction due to the very actions of our governments very actions of our governments themselves, because new regulations and new levies are continually depriving people of their normal occupations. Some twenty years ago the state abolished the bar, but it granted no compensation to the bartender. In so doing it created the bootlegger, who in turn was cast aside in favor of the beverage room attendant, who now is in the dark as to what pensionnow is in the dark as to what pension-less fate awaits him. Indeed for a program with any pretense of com-pleteness we would have to multiply the number of bases for state bene-fit. It is admitted that the sphedule fit. It is admitted that the schedule kind of registry and another, is a of criminal offences and war time regulations has been so extended that There obviously should be some, else

ignorance of the law, which used to be no defense, is now universal; con-sequently there should be, in justice, some kind of fund to cover the penal-ties and the inconveniences which result from running foul of the law.
There ought to be an indemnity for falling in love, with special benefits to cover the acquisition of a widow with many children. There should be something for persistent sweepstake losers, something for faithful listeners to radio commentators, and something for failure to attain social

Piecemeal Approach

In short, it is submitted that the piecemeal approach to social security is wrong. There has been tremendous expense, inefficiency in administration as an individual flits from the ken of one category to that of another, and a substantial degree of injustice as between those who barely qualify for a benefit and those who fail to qualify. Instead, should we not view each person as either a seif-sustaining worker, or else—and then the else would automatically put him and his dependents on the bounty of the state, regardless of whether his inability arose from accident, old age, unemployment or other cause. At present, we spend a lot of administrative time in deciding whether a man was injured in the course of his employment, or whether he has relatives who should keep him, or whether he has lived in Canada long enough to warrant a pen-sion, or whether he is really blind; and yet if we decide against him in respect of the benefit for which he has applied, then he merely drops into another category which is more liberal, and since there always is relief in the last resort, we have to main-

tain him after all.

Nor does one have to be unfortunate to come under the scrutiny of rival and over-lapping administrative eyes. The better off people receive even more attention, because they are the ones from whom the money has to be collected. Consequently they are investigated and requisitioned in respect of inheritances, and incomes, and foreign moneys, and perhaps before long they will be examined in the matter of capital assets, and bank balances, and the number of refugees they are looking after.

Democratic Approach

If we go on in this way, we will have so many government agencies working to raise the money on the one hand, and to distribute it on the other hand, that none will be left to hew the wood and draw the water. It was a democratic approach to so-cialism, but it is too crude for the elaborate structure which our socialism has already attained. If a man is to be no longer an individual, bu merely an instrument of the state then the first thing to decide is whether he is a worker or a drone and therefore whether he must enhance or diminish the fund of wealth.

If the former, then he must work where he has the most value, and he must be so rewarded as to do the relief. Even the proposal for unemployment has only a vague resemthen he must be sustained at whatblance to a genuine insurance fund; ever standard we can afford, and its risk is not accurately comput-

The Big Books

Lest this should be construed as an argument in favor of state soc'alism, it is pointed out that the situation is one which we have reached, and not one the merits of which we are de-bating. And the subject is opportune the land titles offices, where all the real estate owners are recorded. There are the fateful income tax files, the succession duty files, the foreign exchange forms numbered from A to nearly Z, and license registries for countless professions and businesses; on the other side of the ledger are the pension books, the relief books, and the workmen's compensation, with unemployment insurance still to come. Rare indeed is the person just poor enough to escape making a contribution, and yet successful enough to avoid making a demand. Some time there may be only one in that uniquely neutral position, with all the contributors ranged on his right, and all the collectors ranged on his left, and a very large part of the national output streaming past him. Most of us are already in the big books, and they are black books whether we col-lect or contribute. Beyond all these registers is the decennial and quinquennial census, which numbers us and our property in a less personal way. Just how much collusion or checking there may be, between one



PROPOSED BODY ARMOR. This is the back view of a suit of armor upon which Dr. K. Walker, a well-known surgeon, has been experimenting. The armor has already been tested, and certain ideas put forward at a meeting of the surgery section of the Royal Society of Medicine have already won the approval of eminent medical men. It may well be worn by British troops.

a handsome living might be attained through the collection of more than one benefit, while on the contributing side there might be evasion on an important scale

New Registration

The new registration, to take place this month, is more general in its scope. In fact it aspires to find out if a personal is usefully and profitably employed, and, if not, what kind of work he could do. It therefore can be the basis for very authoritarian action. When every citizen is so recorded and tabbed, their cards will all be placed in a gigantic sorting machine. Then if a hundred carpenters are needed, the machine will pick them out. We will all be subject to call, and will not know the day when we may be pulled out of our idleness or out of our present job, and impressed into a new one.

Presumably we will each receive, through this registration, a card of some kind. This will be our raison d'être, or license to live. That was bound to come, sooner or later. But it is far from the end. All the specialized facts which are in the black books should in some way be merged with the general registration. Our card should not merely prove our existence as a citizen; it should also indicate our status with the tax authorities, the foreign travel division, the dole and every other kind of public control. Unless that is done, then we are merely being loaded with another species of supervision





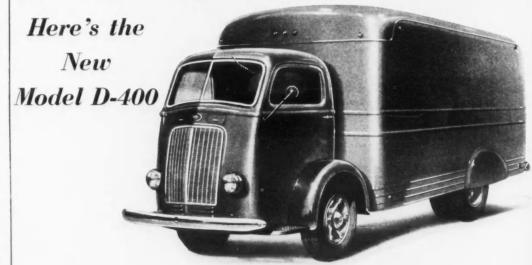
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES

IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, President



NOW a Full Line of Cab-Over-Engine INTERNATIONALS

F. W. LAMONT, Asst. Manager



Here is International's brand-new cab-overengine truck-the D-400, styled to the minute and incorporating ideas from both smaller and bigger models in the line to make the best allaround traffic-type job on the street.

Like all c.o.e. Internationals, the D-400 keeps its perfectly insulated engine under the seat-a practical International feature. The engine is completely accessible and readily serviced. Load distribution is the ideal 1/3-2/3, balanced on front and rear axles and all four wheels.

Behind the driver is maximum-load space and short-wheelbase maneuverability.

C. C. PAULL, Asst. Manager

Now you can go completely INTERNA-TIONAL in c.o.e. models. This new D-400, with its gross weight rating of 16,200 lbs., fits in the broad middle range between the popular D-300 (13,200 lb. g.v.w.) and the heavy-duty D-500 and DR-700 (18,800 lb. and 26,900 lb. g.v.w.). Ask the nearby International dealer or Company branch about it.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY HAMILTON OF CANADA, LTD. ONTARIO Truck Factory Located at Chatham, Ontario

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

Western Oil and Oil Men

THIS is written en route from Calgary to Winnipeg; and instead of adhering strictly to oil matters I am going to tell about crops and other matters throughout the area covered. After all, crop conditions on the Prairies vitally affect the oil business, and likewise all other business.

During the past few weeks I have covered quite a bit of northern and central Alberta; and generally speaking the crops throughout are excel-lent. In the course of my present trip I left Calgary July 25 and then went south to MacLeod, a distance of 105 miles, in what is known as the Foothills area. The average field of wheat will run from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre, or, in other words, a bumper crop.

Coming east from MacLeod to Lethbridge, a distance of 40-odd miles, the crop gradually drops off. and in places is quite spotty. The average for this area will possibly be around 15 bushels to the acre. En route from Calgary to Lethbridge I missed a hail storm by just a few hours at Granum, Alberta. The hail was 8 inches deep, and cars were actually stuck in the hail stones on the highway and had to be towed out. Crops in the hailed area, which was 5 miles wide by 25 miles long were completely destroyed.

From Lethbridge to Taber, a distance of around 40 miles, the greater part of the land is irrigated, and the district is a diversified farming area. Sugar beets is one of the principal crops raised; and there is a sugar beet refinery at Taber.

The Lethbridge area also has several prospective oil fields, and my trip through here was primarily to visit the Buckley Oils No. 1 well. which is located on the Twin River structure in Alberta, some 15 miles north of the Cutbank field in Mon-

Cash on hand and in banks Call loan

Mortgages receivable Buildings and equipment—at cost Less reserve for depreciation

Land at cost less amounts written off Prepaid insurance, taxes and other charges. Goodwill (less amounts written off)

counts receivable less reserve for doubtful accounts

Accounts payable, wages and other accrued charges. Taxes due and accrued. Bond interest accrued. Dividends on preference shares—payable 1st July, 1940.

BY T. E. KEYES

tana. However, due to heavy rains, I was forced to stop about two miles from the well. Anyway, according to one of the workers on the well, there was nothing new to report, except that the equipment is all rigged up and ready to commence drilling. This operation is being financed by Clifton C. Cross & Company of Van-

I also stopped at Magrath in this district, where the Lyons-McIntyre well is just completed at about 5.200 Unfortunately it encountered water in the limestone and is being

Coming back to the Taber area. several wells were drilled for oil a few years ago. There is no activity in this area at the present time.

From Taber to Medicine Hat to Maple Creek in Saskatchewan, a distance of 120-odd miles, the crops are quite spotty most of the way, but are much better than the average for this territory. The harvesting or rye is general throughout and right down to Swift Current, Saskatchewan.

From Maple Creek to Swift Current, a distance of around 100 miles, the crops vary greatly, but are much above the average, taking the district

From Swift Current to Moose Jaw. very spotty, and quite a number of fields are not worth cutting. How-ever, I am told that the crops are good all along the Assiniboia-Shaunavon line, which parallels the main line about 50 miles south of it. Also north of the main C.P.R. along the Saskatchewan river and further north of it to Rosetown and Saskatoon the crops are good.

CANADA BREAD COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act) AND ITS WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET As at 30th June, 1940 ASSETS

Inventories of ingredients, finished products and supplies, as determined and certified by the management, valued at the lower of cost or market

So that, generally speaking, southvestern Saskatchewan will have a fair crop.

I shall now come back to oil matters. The executive office of Franco Oils, Limited, is located at Moose This company is one of the most active oil companies in the west. They have recently secured a 20-year exclusive gas franchise for the City of Saskatoon, and are preparing to build a pipeline and distributing system, which will cost around five million dollars. They have recently completed or put on production two oil wells in the Vermillion area. One of these wells has been producing steadily on pump since May 13, and according to Government officials is now producing at the rate of 65 barrels a day. The No. 3 well, lobarrels a day. The No. 3 well, located about 12 miles directly south of this well, is awaiting pumping equipment. The baling tests indicate that it will be a larger producer than the No. 2 well.

The company also carries on drilling operations at Cardston, Alberta, and at Lloydminster.

The Franco Oils, Limited, is wellknown throughout oil circles in Canada. However, such is not the case company's name is not listed in the telephone book; and when I asked several people where the office of Franco Oils, Limited, was, they told me they had never heard of it. Finme they had never heard of it. Fin-ally I asked if they knew Walter Thorn, who is the President and Managing Director? "Yes, they all knew Walter Thorn, Why, he owns the Prairie Airways; he has a 10,000-acre farm out here; he is a big man ber yards and hardware stores all over Saskatchewan; he is interested in electric light plants, too; but we didn't know he was interested in

\$ 75,944,42

294.312.70

19,819.80

\$ 740,744.89

\$4,135,404.92

\$ 332,625.38

\$2,427,560.35 355,274.14 2,782,834.49

oils." I finally located Mr. Thorn's office and was successful in getting an immediate interview. Had some of his fellow-citizens of Moose Jaw been present they would have learned that Franco Oils was quite an important company, that is, if long-distance telephone calls, telegrams, and a big stack of airmail letters indicates im-

Mr. Thorn is very optimistic as to the future of both the oil and gas development in Saskatchewan and Alberta. He has been recently in eastern Canada and has interviewed Government officials including the new Dominion Oil Controller, G. R. Cottrelle. He tells me that the Do-minion Government is very anxious to develop sufficient oil within the country to supply our own needs, and thus conserve our foreign exchange, which is needed to purchase other essential war materials from outside

Walter Campbell, the former president of the A.P.A. who had just returned to Calgary after several weeks in Ottawa, expressed the same views.

Crops between Moose Jaw and Regina, a distance of 45 miles, are only fair for this territory, which is gener-ally one of the best wheat growing areas in the West.

Regina people are also interested in the oil business. The head office of the Queen City Oil Company is located here. This company owns 40 acres in the north end of Turner Valley, comparatively close to the Oil Incomes No. 1 well, a large producer. The company also has large acreage holdings in Montana. At one time this company used to pay a 10 per cent dividend every month; and the president, Dr. Frank Whitmore, hoping that the day will come when company will again be back on a dividend paying basis. However, unless Lady Luck smiles again, 10 per cent monthly, or any other dividends, are a good way off.

Since leaving Calgary I have en-countered steady rains throughout the trip, which should help late crops and fodder throughout the whole area, and likewise encourage farmers and others to attend the Annual Exhibition being held at Regina this week. I have already seen the Fair in Alberta, and the attractions are getting better every year.

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

LAKE SHORE MINES continued to show an increase in production of gold during the second quarter of this year. Output for the three months ended June 30 rose to \$3,022,-379, compared with \$2,984,480 in the preceding quarter. A feature has been the steady rise in average grade of ore being milled. This is now averaging approximately one half an ounce of gold to each ton of ore. Actual recovery in recent months has averaged \$18 per ton. Official data suggests the average throughout the mine is upwards of \$20 to the ton. All signs point toward Lake Shore being able to increase its output of gold still further from time to time and with a prospective life of twenty years or more still to come.

MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines is now machined to handle ore at a rate of 250,000 tons annually. With recovery at close to \$9 per ton, an output of nearly \$200,000 a month is expected to become the normal per-

Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co. reports a profit of 634 cents per share during the first half of 1940. This was after making allowance for taxes and depreciation. Output is at a rate of slightly more than \$2,000,000 a year, or a gain of about 25 per cent over the average prevailing one year

McKenzie Red Lake produced \$231,159 during the three months ended June 30, compared with \$229,469 in the preceding quarter.

Sullivan Consolidated Mines has maintained an output of slightly over \$100,000 a month so far during the current year. Operating profit for the first half of 1940 was estimated at

God's Lake Gold Mines produced \$203,227 in the second quarter of this year, compared with \$201,554 in the first quarter. The ore yielded an average of \$10.97 per ton. Operating costs were \$7.52 per ton which in-cluded \$1.16 per ton chargeable to the work now in progress in the new No.

East Malartic Mines produced \$263,-203 during June, with recovery having declined to \$5.91 per ton. The flow of ore from regular areas was disrupted temporarily during the month, thus accounting for the decline from May production of \$321, 565. Output for the first half of 1940 was \$1,811,753 from 272,632 tons of

McIntyre-Porcupine Mines reported net profit of \$972,832 during the three months ended June 30, or a gain of nearly 12 per cent above the corresponding period of 1939. Output for the quarter was \$2,551,925. Three Generations OF BUSINESS BORROWERS



"Son, when your grandfather started this business sixty years ago, his first bank loan was for \$300 from the Bank of Montreal. We've looked to them ever since, and our credit line now is in

OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

"A bank where small accounts are welcome"

compared with \$2,280,068. This is the \$169,923 in the first three months of

first time in the history of McIntyre-Porcupine that output has attained a of over \$5,000,000 in gold an-McMarmac Red Lake Gold Mines, financed by McKenzie Red Lake, is

expected to go into production in October at an initial rate of 75 tons of ore daily. Broulan Porcupine Mines reported a net profit of \$147,834 during the second quarter of 1940, before allowing for Federal and Provincial taxes.

This compared with \$97,383 in the preceding quarter. Sladen - Malartic Mines produced first six months of the preceding year. \$257,423 in gold during the second At this rate, Dor quarter of 1940 as compared with share annually.

this year. Operating profit rose from \$55,000 in the first quarter to over \$106,000 in the second quarter. Hasaga Gold Mines of Red Lake is proceeding with plans to hoist 450 tons of ore daily. Sorting operations

at surface will eliminate 150 tons and call for milling the remaining 300

tons per day, as compared with 160 tons daily at present. The increase should materialize by early October. Dome Mines produced \$3,974,237 during the first half of 1940 compared with \$3,625,178 in the first half of 1939. Taxes for the period were \$776,-856 compared with \$385,964 in the

At this rate, Dome is earning \$1.85 per



A Lot of "Heart Trouble" Isn't!

heir hearts—about their hearts.

They have been told that "heart trouble" usually announces itself by such warning symptoms as shortness of breath, sense of oppression or actual pain near heart, or

However, no one symptom should make you decide, "I have heart trouble!" The cause may actually be disease of the lungs or digestive system, or nervous strain-or it may be something relatively unimportant. But, whenever any signs occur—your physician should be the one to decide what's really wrong!

► Such aids to accurate diagnosis as the stethoscope, the fluoroscope, the electrocardiograph, enable him in most cases to determine the heart's condition. He may be able to assure you that your heart is sound, that something minor needs correction.

Even if the trouble is in your heart it need not necessarily mean that you will be an invalid-if it is detected in its early stages. You may be able, by following the doctor's instructions, to continue working and enjoying life for many years.

► Today, many men and women whose hearts are not normal lead

TOO MANY PEOPLE have fear in useful, active lives. They and their doctors know what their hearts can and cannot do; their habits of work, exercise, recreation, rest, eating, and drinking, are sensibly regulated.

The most common forms of heart trouble strike most frequently after the age of 40. As you and your heart approach this period, it is wise to modify your work and play so as to avoid overexertion. Too much of either is dangerous. Get plenty of rest and keep your weight down. Remember, too, that sudden indulgence in unusual or over-long exercise is apt to place too severe a strain on the heart.

▶ And at this time—more than ever —it is important to have thorough annual health examinations. Such examinations often can detect trouble before serious symptoms appear.

For valuable information concerning the hearts of young and old, send for the Metropolitan's free booklet, "Protecting Your Heart."

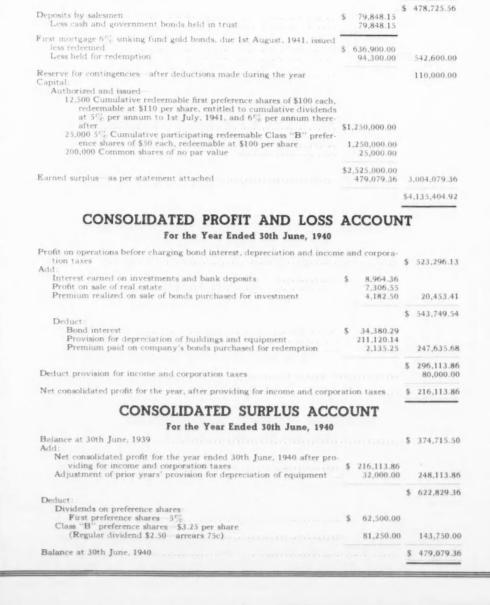
Metropolitan Lif Dept. 8-T-40 Cana				
Please send me "Protecting Your			your	booklet
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Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

FREDERICK H. ECKER

LEROY A. LINCOLN

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE - OTTAWA



SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

-::-

TRAVEL

FASHIO

-::-

HOMES

-::-

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 3, 1940

You Can't Be Reckless In or On The Water

BY HAROLD SUTHERLAND

"THE last one in is a sissy!"
Wherever it may be, down by the old swimming hole at the mill, along the river bank, the edge of the lake or the ocean beach, Young Canada

LEFT. Twenty of these lifeguard towers dot Toronto's forty miles of waterfront, which includes the island and its inlets. CENTRE. Every minute during the navigation season a man is on duty atop this eighty-five foot lookout tower at Toronto's main life-saving station, scanning the bay and lake for any indication of trouble. During the day he depends upon binoculars and the huge telescope, as shown in the photograph, through which on a clear day he is able to see buildings in Burlington twenty miles away. At night he watches for flares or other distress signals. RIGHT. During the past two years there have been no drownings in Toronto in protected bathing beach areas, as shown here. Lifeguards are in constant attendance.

will answer this challenge thousands of times this summer—a challenge which may result in glorious fun or grim tragedy.

grim tragedy.

It will be fun if the warnings of safety officials are observed for swimming and the use of aquatic craft. It will be tragedy if the simple "do's and dont's," so widely publicized by these same officials throughout the summer months are disregarded.

months are disregarded.

Last year 873 people in Canada were drowned, of whom over 300 lost their lives in Ontario waters. Some of these accidents, of course, were unavoidable, but the vast majority were caused by recklessness and the desire to show off as exemplified by members of the old swimming-hole gang of our boyhood, who made it a point of honor to out-dare the rest.

The high proportion of fatalities in Ontario, it should be pointed out, does not mean that citizens of this province are any more lacking in common sense than other parts of the Dominion, nor does it mean that public officials are any less concerned in trying to prevent these fatalities. The reason is simply that Ontario enjoys greater facilities for aquatic sports than other parts of Canada and that,

UPPER LEFT, LOWER LEFT, LOWER RIGHT. Drowning, like most accidents, happens easily, as easily as falling out of a canoe. Defying the advice of experts, the brave buccaneer in these pictures started out for a paddle, perched high on the back of his craft. Ho lost his balance and fell overboard. Fortunately a vigilant lifeguard saw him and came to his rescue. UPPER RIGHT. One of the seven power boats of the patrol service is shown leaving the main station on a hurry-up call.

perhaps, her vacationists are more numerous.

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The Ontario Safety League (there is only one other organization of its kind in the Dominion, and that is in Quebec) sends out literature each season to every summer hotel and camp in the province in an effort to make citizens more aware of how to avoid water accidents and how to recover persons in danger from drowning. They have also been instrumental in encouraging the teaching of swimming in the schools and the greater use of protected beaches where bathers can be under the constant vigilance of qualified lifeguards.

stant vigilance of qualified lifeguards.
The warning to swimmers as outlined by these organizations in their efforts to cut down aquatic hazards are as follows:

Do not attempt to go into deep water until you can swim.

Never go swimming alone. A sud-

Never go swimming alone. A sudden cramp may get you.

If you are afflicted with heart

trouble keep out of the water.
Do not go in bathing for at least two hours after eating a meal.
Beware of swimming in strange places. It is dangerous.

Study life saving methods and learn how to apply artificial respiration.

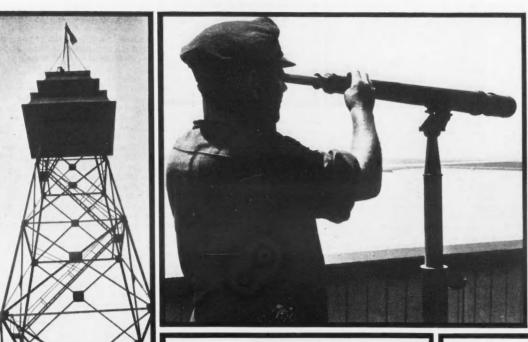
In the Toronto area with its twenty beaches and life guards in constant

LEFT. Men at the main station examining one of the grapnel irons used for the grim business of recovering a body when a drowning tragedy occurs. RIGHT. Capt. H. D. Lang, superintendent of the Toronto Life Saving and Police Patrol Service, who knows the lake and adjacent waters like an open book, exchanges confidences with Jacko, his pet crow.

attendance, no drownings have occurred during the past two years, but it is pointed out that no matter how safe the water looks nor how close help may be, the above rules should still be rigidly adhered to, for tragedy may strike before anyone can come

to your assistance.

The one sure way to avoid disaster is to use common sense at all times.

















MUSICAL EVENTS

Holst, Warlock and Foulds

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

REGINALD STEWART presented a most delectable program, delightfully interpreted, at last week's Varsity Arena concert. The guest artist was the brilliant young violinist Benno Rabinoff; and the concert was just the right length, due to Mr. Stewart's request that the audience reserve applause until the conclusion He told listeners that they would really enjoy the music more, if they let it sink into their souls in the interval of silence between various numbers, instead of bursting into applause

The program included several ex-amples of modern English music that ampies of modern English make this were peculiarly fascinating. One was the "Jupiter" episode from Gustav Holst's series of tone poems, "The Planets." It is robust, jocund and flamboyant, rich in all respects, and played with inspiring vitality by con-ductor and orchestra. More precious and lovely was "Capriol Suite" by Peter Warlock. It has been heard over radio, but this was the first conlock's death in 1930 at the age of 36

Presented by The Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra STEWART, Conductor

JOHN CARTER

THURS., AUGUST 8, 8.30 p.m.

ALEXANDRA

WEEK OF / MARGARET BANNERMAN JULY 29 . In "OUR BETTERS"

NEXT WEEK: Seats Now Selling

ROY ROBERTS

ETHEL BRITTON

SUMMER / EVES. 50c-75c-\$1

PROMENADE

· SYMPHONY

· CONCERTS

ments English music has suffered. A man of profound scholarship and exquisite inspiration, his real name was Philip Heseltine and he committed suicide for no reason apparently save a morbid distaste for life. No one listening to his "Capriol Suite," graceful and joyous as the best of Mozart, could detect a morbid strain in its author. It is based on six obsolete French dance forms of the 16th century. It is radiant with courtly graces; and the orchestral devices are enchanting. Essentially precious, the Suite was played with insight and

There was also an arrangement by the English orchestral expert, John Herbert Foulds, of Glazounow's "Serenade Espagnol," originally a 'cello solo. Foulds is the husband of beautiful violinist, Maude Mc-Carthy, and the foremost English authority on the use of microtones (quarter tones). He and his wife have actually succeeded in dividing the octave into 22 tones. In his glowing and gorgeous arrangement of the Glazounow piece there are none of these minute effects, but the work has wonderful breadth and color, and was finely interpreted.

Benno Rabinoff is one of the most fascinating and satisfying of contemporary violinists. His tone is infused with refined emotion, his technical resources are apparently unlimited, and he plays with the most captivating ease and enthusiasm. He made an old stalking horse of dead violinists, the Max Bruch Concerto in G minor, live again, especially in the poetic warmth of its central melody. More of Dyorak's "My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair," and Popper's "Spinning Song," originally composed for the 'cello. In the latter his ease and lightness were superlatively fine, and he had superb co-operation at the piano from Gwendolyn Williams.

Decline of Bruch

The re-appearance of the name of Max Bruch on a concert program is a reminder of the evanescence of fame. In the closing years of the 19th century, Bruch was regarded in many quarters as a rival of Brahms. symphonies, string quartets, cantatas and part songs (there were scores of these), songs and piano pieces, only two or three works for the violin sur-vive and these only because they provide exceptional virtuosic opportuni-ties for the soloist. There was another contemporary and rival of Brahms in





ROY ROBERTS AND ETHEL BRITTON, who are co-starred in "The Curtain Rises", the backstage comedy romance which will play a week's engagement at the Royal Alexandra, Toronto, commencing next Monday evening. The story of the ugly duckling who becomes a glamorous stage-star, the play ran for seven months in New York and led to a screen contract for Jean Arthur.

into even deeper oblivion, Joachim real menace of Nazism was realized Raff. When Walter Damrosch was a by ordinary people. Long before the young conductor, the public of this continent was demanding the symphonies of Raff, which ranked higher in popularity at least than those of Brahms. But Raff had the good for-tune to die before he was forgotten; Bruch was less happy. He lived until 1920, when he had reached 82 and for years must have known that his prestige was declining. He was a Rhinelander and his activities were mainly confined to Germany. Nevertheless he had been conductor of the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra from 1880 to 1883, and was a frequent visitor to England. In 1893 the University of Cambridge conferred on him an honorary degree, and a few years later he was honored by the French Academy. The reason for his decline is of course lack of profundity and genius, to back up his immense industry and facility. At the height of his career his attitude toward Brahms was patronizing, and he used to intimate that the great Johannes was a Jew, as though that made any

difference in the quality of his music

Once in a public assemblage he

the symphonic field who has fallen away from Central Europe before the outbreak of war, persecution of Jews and Czechs had denuded the Reich of its best string performers. Last year German orchestral leaders found the available supply of symphonic violinists and 'cellists had been reduced by 66 per cent within a comparatively short space of time. One thing is certain. America is to become the international centre of music. Music is doomed in a Nazi-governed Europe

Norma Piper, Canadian lyric so prano, who when war broke out had already won recognition as an operatic singer in Italy, is back in Canada and for the present residing in Montreal. Miss Piper is the daughter of the late Dr. W. A. Piper of Calgary and in the early days of the national network won decided favor in recitals from Vancouver. Five years ago she went to Milan for study, and showed such aptitude for opera that she built up a very large lyric repertory and was heard frequently in concert and opera throughout Italy. A year ago she was engaged for a three months opera season to be given at Manila in the Philippines, like all old Spanish cities an operatic centre. This was to be followed by a three months tour of The outbreak of war Australia. wrecked both these plans. The con-flict has been disastrous for many young artists, just at the beginning of distinguished careers; but it is hoped that for the present Miss Piper will find a niche in her native land.

In Canadian Halls

Mary Hammond, an eminent 'cellist of Victoria, B.C., was heard over the Western network recently in a Sonata recital with Phyllis Dilworth pianist, in which they played works by Henry Eccles, Vivaldi and Sammartini. Prior her marriage Mrs. Hammond was Mary Bucklin, daughter of the former U.S. Consul General for British Columbia. She studied in England and Europe and with her sisters, also young women of musical talent, was in former days frequently heard in

concert. In a recent broadcast from Sack-ville, N.B., Clayton Hare, violinist, played "Reverie" from the pen of Harold A. Hamer, Principal of the Mount Allison Conservatory of Music. Jean Dickenson, the young Canadian born coloratura soprano who made a distinguished debut at the Metropolitan last winter as Titania in "Mignon" is with C.B.C. for the summer. She is heard on Sundays at 9 P.M. over the Canadian network on the program "Album of Familiar Music." Other soloists on this broad-cast are Frank Munn, tenor and Elizabeth Lennox, contralto. Miss Dickenson is coming to Toronto for an appearance at the Proms in

Estelle Fox who writes the interesting series of broadcasts "Romance of Sacred Music." produced by Rupert Caplan at Montreal, lately turned her attention to one of the most gifted of English 18th century composers, Thomas Arne, composer of the music to James Thomson's patriotic lyric "Rule Britannia." The special subject of the broadcast was Arne's religious air, known in the hymnals as "Arlington" and sometimes as "Artaxerxes." To this tune such well-known hymns as "O Holy Spirit, Lord of grace;"
"There is a Fountain filled with
Blood," and "Am I a Soldier of the Cross," are usually sung in Canadian churches.



JOHN CARTER, tenor, of the Metro-politan Opera Company, will be next Thursday's soloist at the Promenade Symphony Concert in Varsity Arena, under the direction of Reginald Stewart.

FILM PARADE

Nazi Germany in 1933

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

PEOPLE are accustomed to laughing at Frank Morgan's tittery performances on the screen, and there was an expectant giggle from parts of the audience when he made his first appearance as the non-Aryan professor in "The Mortal Storm." It was the only laugh anyone got from a picture that contains, in the familiar framework of screen illusion, all of the more terrifying implications

"The Mortal Storm" is one of those unusual films that depends for its intensity almost entirely on its subject matter. Frank Borzage's direction is adroit, but we are accustomed to adroit direction on the screen. The acting is good as almost all Hollywood acting is good; competent and dependable without too much edge to it. The love-story is conventional and so is the happy, almost Hardy-esque family set-up with which the story opens. What remains over is the dark and menacing fact of Nazi Germany and it is this that dominates the story.

"The Mortal Storm" is an unnerving picture because with all its air romantic tragedy it happens to be true-if not of the good simple family on the screen, at least of a thousand other families just as blameless and just as ruthlessly vic-timized and despoiled; so that the characters—Frank Morgan, Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young—become something more than merely their familiar Hollywood selves, and take on a new and distrib-uting reality. While the picture is on the screen and for a long time afterwards one has the sense of living with them in a world where there is no appeal to reason or compassion and the only authority is an authority of ruthless fanaticism.

Nothing could be less sensational than the treatment given the story here. There are only two or three scenes of actual violence, swiftly ob-literated on the screen. The scenes in the concentration camp are carefully muted—nothing is shown beyond a brief poignant meeting be-tween husband and wife, then the professor's figure moving, heavy-shouldered, down a short, harshly lighted corridor. The picture might almost be criticized on the ground that there is too much restraint. Many may feel too that the story is too slickly organized, that a theme of essential terror and brutality has is too literal with its illusion

been over-prettified by a conventional romance, by those radiant scenes of family life that Hollywood adores, and by another of Margaret Sulla van's lovely and inevitable screen deaths. None of this can be denied, but the horror remains, inescapable. You carry it with you from the theatre and it keeps coming back and back—the look of fanatical hatred and purpose on the faces of German boys in their teens and early twenties, the thought of the people who are suffering at this moment, less theatrically and far more agonizingly than the conventional figures on the screen, the sense of a society where every human value is lost and any corner hoodlum is your master.

I don't suppose "The Mortal Storm," impressive as it is, will do its producers any great good. People will say that it should have been made long age will as while Armsion. made long ago while America was still relatively unaware of what was happening in totalitarian Germany. Or they will say that it shouldn't have been made at all, that this is precisely the sort of thing we go to the movies to forget about. The fact remains that it says things that needed to be said, however belatedly, if the movies are to keep in touch at all with the world we live in. One feels too that the time for forgetting these things, even in the movies, is past for a people that values its freedom.

WAS AN ADVENTURESS" is a quite lively item featuring Zorina, Erich von Stroheim and Peter Lorre. They are three elegant crooks who work the better European resort areas until the Countess Vronsky (Zorina), the come-on of the group, falls in love with one of her victims (Richard Greene). The plot is as old as the racket it describes but no film that combines the curious tal-ents of Erich von Stroheim and Peter Lorre can be anything but interesting. It's slick and fast, and gratifying entertainment; though it's a little hard to imagine what the Countess could see in dimpled Richard Greene after batting about Europe with two such fascinating confederates. The film includes a ballet scene—Tchaikowsky's "Lac des Cygnes," which in spite of Zorina's talent and agility doesn't come off very well—perhaps because the screen, as usual in ballet numbers,

THE THEATRE

Between-the-Wars Stuff

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

ample, have nearly always two notable characteristics. They present an ample opportunity for the slickest kind of "society" acting; and they present a devastatingly low view of human character, even in the high-est social ranks. Unfortunately neither of these characteristics makes for success at the Royal Alexandra in the summer of 1940. It is difficult for a summer company, amazingly competent as this one is, to acquire the necessary slickness much earlier than talk is difficult to follow, the Thursday evening, and it is difficult attention of the audience is apt nessing such a low estimate of high life in England. Apart from the fact that it is an old success of Miss Bannerman's, who created the role in London, there was not much reason for selecting "Our Betters" for revival here in the sixth week of the

Battle of England.

To be strictly correct, although this play does deal with high life in England, it is high life in a rather special set of people largely made up of American women who have married into the European aristocracy, and whose marriages, so far as any proper human sentiment is coned, are entirely unsuccessful. One of these women, Lady George Grayston (Margaret Bannerman) has never aimed at sentimental success, social success being her only interest; and the great third-act scene for which the play is entirely constructed is in-tended to show that an American woman with charm, audacity, and re-sourcefulness can get away with a peculiarly atrocious case of infidelity, which is considerably more difficult to get away with than murder This scene, or rather series of scenes was extremely well done by all the players concerned; but its effect was badly impaired by reason of its being inadequately led up to. It would be permissible for Bertie Paxton, the gigolo with whom Her Ladyship com-mits her indiscretion, to be lacking in almost anything else, but it is not permissible for him to be lacking in comph," and it is the misfortune of Mr. Don Shelton, an otherwise quite capable actor, to be precisely that. The result was that not only the indiscretion of Her Ladyship, but the ardent desirousness of the *Duchesse* de Surennes (played by Adelyn Bush-

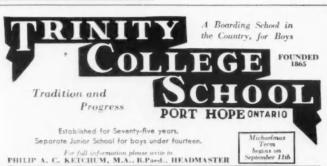
THE plays of Mr. Somerset nell in one of the most brilliant per-Maugham, of which "Our Betters" formances of the season), and the (1923) is a particularly brilliant ex- humorous observations of most of the rest of the cast, became entirely meaningless.

Miss Bannerman is a very charming and accomplished English actress (of Canadian origin) who, like many other notable performers from London, has not yet quite acquired the diction methods necessary for our large North American theatres. It takes quite a lot of preliminary talk to get Mr. Maugham's play standing on its feet anyhow, and when that viewer is quite convinced of Miss Bannerman's talents, but not quite convinced that she is the perfect type for Lady George Grayston, unless in-deed she had deliberately decided that it would not be wise, before a Tor-onto summer audience, to play her for quite the atrocious character that she really is. She was at her best in the wheedling scenes with the rich and elderly American lover, who was very capably played by Marshal Bradford, and she seemed reluctant to impart to the role in other phases the complete hardness and ruthless-

ness which it requires. There were several excellent in-dividual performances in a production which, taken as a whole, would hardly deserve that adjective. Mary Godwin imparted much dignity and sin-cerity to the Italian Princess, Roy Roberts was an excellent upstanding young American, and Ethel Britton had some pleasant passages as the young American girl visitor in search of a titled husband. The piece was admirably costumed and staged.

. .

THE back-stage story of how a star is born is the theme of "The Cur-tain Rises," the romantic comedy by B. M. Kaye, which will be presented by Frank McCoy at the Royal Alex-andra Theatre during the week of August 5th, with Roy Roberts and Ethel Britton co-starred and a dis-tinguished New York company in support. The play ran for seven months at the Vanderbilt Theatre on Broadway and had a subsequent long run in Chicago during which Jean Arthur scored a tremendous success which led to a film contract and her comeback in pictures.





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TORONTO

ROBERT SCHMITZ, renowned French pianist who will conduct a course on Interpretation at the Heliconian Club, Toronto, Aug. 27 to Sept. 1. Mr. Schmitz was a close friend of the late Maurice Ravel and other contemporary French composers.

greeted his rival, "Good day, Abrahms." The retort of Brahms was swift, "Good day, Baruch."

A notable feature of the series of matinee musicales at Eaton Auditorium in connection with the Conservatory Summer School was a recital of French pianoforte music by the brilliant artist Alberto Guerrero. esident in this c made the idioms and delicate individuality of the French school more completely his own than Mr. Guerrero. Fantasies and Impressions by sy and Ravel cannot endure the old fashioned hammerclavier technique. Their spell is evoked only when they are played by a pianist with a touch so delicate, and a technique so light and brilliant, as those of Mr. Guerrero. In addition to characteristic examples of their music, he gave a noble and introspective rendering of Franck's "Prelude, Choral and

Another event of last week was a concert by the Summer School Orchestra, which this year has reached unexpectedly large dimensions. It was under the direction of Brock Mc-Elheran, a young conductor of rare musical instinct, ample knowledge and surprising authority. His principal number was Beethoven's 7th Sym-

Musical Migration

Darius Milhaud, probably the most brilliant and certainly the most popular of living French composers, has come to America. This is a re-minder that at least 75 percent of all the eminent composers and musical artists of contemporary Europe are now on the Western hemisphere, together with a vast body of able routine musicians unknown to fame. In Russia and England alone does creative music retain existence. Strangely enough Germans whether Aryan or non-Aryan, were the first to flee from the wrath to come. (Schoenberg was a typical example.) Possibly musicians are more psychic than statesmen, for they started to get

3, 1940

nventional scenes of od adores, ret Sulla-le screen be denied, escapable n the theback and eal hatred s of Gerand early the people oment, less agonizingly res on the lety where t and any naster.

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THE 1940

the focal point of Canada's war effort. It will show you what has been done, and what you can do to help. The Royal Canadian Air Force will be "at home" right in the park. The Red Cross will hold a gigantic display to ex-plain its needs to women. Industry will show you how its vital power is geared to the needs of Canada at war. Agriculture will demonstrate its part in the struggle for existence. Come this year to the most dramatic and important Exhibition Canadians ever held. You are part of it-you should see it.

JOHN MILLAR ELWOOD A. HUGHES
President General Manager





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Announcements

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Patton, Toronto, wish to announce the engagement of their daughter Marion Louise to Dr. W. G. McIntosh, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McIntosh, Prince Albert, Sask., the marriage to take place Saturday, August 17th.

THE BOOKSHELF

Do You Want to Get Mad?

much less establish, any such international order as the new world has actually put into effect." The United

States, obviously, has no colonies. "Critics have accused the United States of Imperialism and have at-

tempted to prove an analogy between its policy and that pursued by old

world empires. This is nonsense, of course." Why? Because the United States "paid Spain \$20,000,000 for ceding the Philippines, Puerto Rico,

Guam, and a few small islands." If you pay cash it is not a colony.

An Old Conquest

BY W. S. MILNE

THE MARCH OF THE BARBARIANS, by Harold Lamb. McClelland & Stewart. \$4.00.

EARLY in the thirteenth century,

the chieftain of a nomad Mongol people whose grazing grounds were

the fertile lands south of Lake Baikal in eastern Asia, set out to conquer

the world. His name was Genghiz

Khan, and he was very nearly successful. At his death in 1227, his do-

minions extended from the Pacific

tse River to the frozen tundras. His

sons and grandsons extended his con-

quests in the west to Poland and Vienna and the Balkans, and in the

east to the southernmost border of China. The Mongol empire crumbled

almost as quickly as it arose, and by 1300 it was three loosely joined do-

minions, of which the most important was that of Rublai, who built the

"stately pleasure dome," and became heaven-born emperor of China. In

spite of their short-lived ascendancy

they had a profound influence on the

eastern countries of Europe, an in-fluence that is still active. Indeed, the history of Russia of the last twenty years can best be understood

by studying the effect of the invasions of the "Golden Horde" in

the thirteenth century.

The Mongol princes were a strange combination of incredible ruthless-

ness and amazing tolerance. They would wipe out whole nations, and

then decree complete religious free-dom to their dominions. They would remit the taxes of all teachers and others unable to earn a living. They

brought gunpowder and the printing press from China to Europe, and they

first aided the crusaders against Islam, and then, in the next genera-

tion, established an Islamic empire in

Mr. Lamb has already written full-

length biographies of two of the great

Mongol conquerors, Genghis Khan and Tamerlane. In this book, he en-

western Asia.

to the Caspian, and from the Yang-

BY B. K. SANDWELL

NEW WORLD CHALLENGE TO IM-PERIALISM, by M. E. Tracy. Long-mans, Green. \$4.25. countries of the old world insist on having colonies. Until they give this up, the old world "cannot conceive,

CANADIANS who want to be thoroughly annoyed would do well to read this book by a former editor of Current History and one of America's abler popularizers of political philosophy. Mr. Tracy does a very good job of popularizing, with the assistance of a lot of graphs in the best Fortune style; but the political philosophy which he popularizes is all wrong. Speaking of the war of 1914-18, he says: "Nothing brought on the war, except overgrown military establishments, coupled with sycophantic reasoning to prove them necessary. Nothing dragged the United States into it, except the delusion that Democracy could be pro-moted by strife" Speaking of the moted by strife. Speaking of the peace at the end of that war, he says: "Summing it up, the world—all of it except the Western Hemisphere—was in a mood to wish, but not to will; to make satisfying ges-tures, but not to take purposeful action; to seek peace through the end of war, but not the end of war through peace." Note that "except the Western Hemisphere." He actually means that the nations of North and South America not only wished but willed peace, that they took pur-poseful action for peace, world peace, that Europe and Asia are alone responsible for the deterioration of the world since 1920. It is too much.

Mr. Tracy holds that the old world is the home of Imperialism, and that the new world is the home of the challenge to Imperialism. He finds deep significance in the fact that all the countries in the present war, "with the exception of Canada, New-foundland, British Honduras, French Guiana, and some islands," are in the old world; for the war is an Imperialist war; "it is Imperialism that forces them to fight."

Of the African slave trade we read that "it came into being as part and parcel of modern Imperialism and it came to an end only after the princame to an end only after the principles of modern Democracy had been established and applied." Mr. Tracy does not mention the date upon which slavery was abolished in the United States, and an ill-informed reader might easily jump to the conclusion that it was abolished at the clusion that it was abolished at the time of the Declaration of Independence, for it would never occur to him, since slavery is part and parcel of modern Imperialism, and the United States ceased to have anything to do with Imperialism after parting company with Great Britain in 1776, that it could possibly have ontinued to be a slave owning state for nearly 100 years after that date, and for over 30 years after slavery was completely abolished in all Brit-

OF THE British Empire up to the time of its evolution into a commonwealth of nations, Mr. Tracy says "For more than a century, it just grew and grew into a strange agglomerate of dependencies and Crown colonies on every continent and in every sea, held together, dominated and controlled by an itland kingdom not so large as the island kingdom not so large as the State of California, the most amazing and the most disturbing structure of modern times." Why disturbing? Mr. Tracy admits that it has evolved "from a system of centralized control into a commonwealth of nations;" if that commonwealth of nations is all sandwiched between two legitimate right, is sufficiently democratic and not too Imperialistic, why is Mr.

Tracy still disturbed about the thing which evolved into it? If the com-monwealth of nations is itself still a disturbing structure, why does he not tell us how and why? On the page on which he is making these remarks he promises that the process of evolution into a commonwealth of nations "will be considered in a later chapter;" but he never gets around to considering it; there is no such later chapter. There are some isolated references to the sad fate of Labrador, Newfoundland, British Honduras and British Guiana, all of which Mr. Tracy considers to have been ruined by the fact that they are parts of the British Empire instead of being in-dependent countries. He objects to the ownership by Great Britain of West Indian islands on the ground that they "represent little but bases of military value. Such bases form an important phase of Britain's Empire building policy." They were no doubt necessary to Great Britain at one time, he admits, but "Since the new world has abandoned Imperialism, announced the Monroe Doctrine, and warned old world governments to keep out, the necessity of British control of so many islands near the American coast is less apparent." He objects to any European power having any possession on this side of the Atlantic, except that "there is no cause for alarm regarding Canada, or even Newfoundland, which is so definitely associated with Canada as to bring it under her in-fluence in case of general attack." All the other European possessions in this hemisphere "should either be ceded to near-by countries or be neu-tralized by general agreement."

deavors, with the aid of the latest scholarly research, to fit them into the picture of the Mongol or Tartar exploits as a whole. In this, he is remarkably successful, although the very nature of his subject has made his book awkward in arrangement, and scrappy in style. This, however, may be excused. What is less excus-

able, in the work of a man of some pretensions to scholarship, is his slipshod literary style, and specifically, his abuse of the practice of writing dependent clauses, and even phrases, as if they were sentences. Sometimes a subordinate adjective phrase, complete with capital and period, is ably modifies. Nevertheless, this book is a fascinating approach to an excit
THE ART OF LIVING, by André tion that Mr. Blochman has been an attentive student of Dashiell Haming page of little-known history. There are thought-provoking parallels between events then and now. and it is particularly interesting that a number of works on the military aspects of the Mongol campaigns have been written by Germans, and Lamb's own work on Genghis Khan has been a best-seller in a German translation since 1928. Lamb himself says: "There are other indications than these that readers in the Third Reich have made a close study of the Mongol campaigns, and especially of the Mongol technique of attack."

The Deluge

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH POLISH PROFILE, by Princess Payl Sapieha. McClelland & Stewart. \$2.75.

FOR three years, all of us on this side of the Atlantic read of a Central Europe, overshadowed by the Nazi menace with a detached sense of curiosity, and vague apprehension as to what would come of it all.

During that period, the writer (for one) sometimes wondered what the situation was really like for people

living in such a country as Poland. In this book the curtain is lifted. Princess Sapieha is an American of that." girl, educated at Vassar, who ten It is he years ago was a young literary wo-man in New York. In 1932 she went to Vienna in quest of literary material, and there met a Polish Prince, with whom she had had a flirtation



ANDRE MAUROIS Author of "The Art of Living"

1933 they married and went to live in Poland. The Sapieha family is one of the oldest and up to Septem-ber last, was one of the wealthiest in Poland—Soldiers, bishops, capitalists, manufacturers and agriculturists on a grand scale; feudal lords in a degree not known in Britain since the Cromwellian period, acquainted with all the great families of Central Europe. Thus she was in the thick of things, and sets down all that she saw and felt with the utmost candor. Her marriage took place almost at the time of Hitler's rise to power, and during the six years she lived in Poland events were accumulating which meant the destruction of the hopes and resources of the family with which she was allied.

It is a tribute to her candor that she does not claim to have seen the she does not claim to have seen the deluge coming. Apparently nobody in the high circles in which she moved discerned it, either. In June of 1939 the public of Warsaw was more excited over the fact that they had a brand new race course (Poles and reaching). are great lovers of horses and racing) than over Nazi threats. When Hitler first became formidable the Polish upper classes were pro-Nazi, and were on friendly terms with the Junk-er, Goering. They ceased to be so when their beloved Vienna, whither when their beloved Vienna, whither they went for pleasure, was over-run. But they considered themselves safe. They were not worried about Czecho-Slovakia, because they hated the Czechs. They also hated Jews, and Bolshevists and Ruthenians. Her hus-bend were an exception because he band was an exception because he was convinced that England with its doctrines of tolerance was in his opinion the most civilized country in the world; and he had many fine Ruthenian peasants on his estate. But the whole class from which he sprang was a mass of prejudices, and until the end was more concerned over the Polish Government's efforts toward a redistribution of wealth,

than the Nazi menace. It was natural that war should not frighten them, as it would the people of America, because they had known many wars. With no attempt to draw conclusions, the Princess gives an extraordinary picture of the ram-shackle economic structure of free snackle economic structure of thee
Poland. The happy-go-lucky manner
in which the Poles assumed that all
would be well is incredible, but there
is no reason to doubt Princess Sapieha's veracity. The most fascinating
pages are necessarily the last where
she relates what she saw of events
of the debade bagen. She is after the debacle began. She is a woman recovering from bewilderment setting down very simply all she saw. In its very candor and ingenuousness her pictures of a nation, quite unconscious of the sword of Damocles make a fascinating volume In retrospect it all seems very Irish.

The Rarest Art

BY PENELOPE WISE

YOU do not look in such a book as this for what is new, but that is no argument against the writing of such books. Truths as to the wise conduct of life will bear infinite repetition, and they have a freshness in so far as they are the distillation of a far as they are the distillation of a rich character and experience, and in so far as they are adapted to the age in which they are written. Such truths are necessarily platitudes, but platitude is a word which we unjustly hold in contempt. After all, we spend our lives discovering, sometimes in agony, that platitudes are true. It is only the dull expression of a truth that is culpable

There is nothing dull in André Maurois' expression of homely truths.
"The Art of Living" is the harvest of a full life, a profound culture and a winning personality. On such subjects as the art of loving, of working, of growing old, of friendship, of family life, he has things to say that are worth pondering for their truth and their wit. Every page is alive with deft epigram. "We do not completely love those at whom we cannot smile, he says, explaining that a few amiable weaknesses is our friend foster our love for him. "In literature, as in love, we are astonished at what is chosen by others. Let us cling to what suits us; we are the best judges

It is heartening, in these days when all conspires to appal and embitter us, to find a vigorous mind coming to the conclusion that so much in life is good, that at the heart the fruit is sound and wholesome. You will enjoy read-The trouble, it appears, is that the in France nine years previously. In ingoid truths re-stated with brilliance



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and simplicity. "The Art of Living" has made me want to re-read the books of Maurois that I have read before, and to read the ones I do not know. It is a book to buy, to read and reflect over, to lend,—and to make sure of getting back again!
The translation by James Whitall is

a beautiful piece of work, with never an inter-lingual awkwardness to interrupt the sparkling flow of Maurois

The Crime Calendar

BY J. V. McAREE ENGLISH publishing is no doubt

hampered and even disrupted by the war but it seems to us that the average quality of the detective stories that have reached us through English publishers in the past six months has been unusually high. Lawrence G. Blochman is a new name to us though not a novice. We meet him for the first time in "Wives to Burn" and "Midnight Sailing" (George J. McLeod, \$3) two full length stories in one volume. And it is good value. Mr. Blochman is an American who has done a good deal of travelling and "Wives to Burn" has an Indian background and "Mid-night Sailing" a sinister Japanese flavor. Both stories are very high grade and have some of the delect-able tang of Earl Derr Biggers. There is also more than an indicamett; but when we find authors writing like Hammett we should not carp. We should rejoice that they chose such an excellent master. . . "Who's such an excellent master. . . "Who's Afraid?" by Elizabeth Sanxay Holden (Collins, \$2.25) is a little masterpiece. It conveys some of the atmosphere of horror to be found in Ethel Lina White's best books and is an utterly baffling mystery as well. This is a book to buy and re-read. . . Now you the plot and Mr. Divine is per-

haps the best current writer of sea thrillers. It is not a detective story but it is a fine piece of work all the

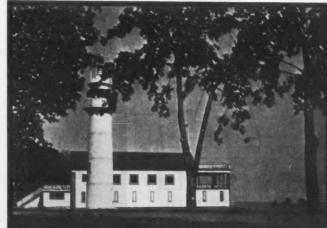
Montreal Theatre

A PROJECT deserving of the appreciation of Canadian theatre-goers is under way in Montreal by the Lakeshore Summer Theatre, presenting a series of five plays at Lighthouse Point, Lachine. The president and and founder is Robert Dufresne, lawyer and patron of art, and the vice - president Cicely Hessey - White, who has had professional experience in England. Others on the Board are Ivy Ashworth, Charles Rittenhouse, Janet McPhee, Mada Gage Bolton, Percy Innes, Doreen Lewis, Herbert Whittaker and Hubert Desaulniers.

The five weeks' season was opened July 18. A different play will be July 18. A different play will be produced each week and run for three nights, the last performance ending August 17. The plays have been selected with a view to their entertainment value, the need for relief of tension from war anxieties being fully recognized. They include "Holiawa" a philosophic convent by Philipay." day," a philosophic comedy by Philip Barry, "Penny Wise," a farce comedy by Jean Ferguson Black, "Kind Lady," Edward Chodorov's dramatization of Hugh Walpole's story of the same name, "There's Always Juliet," a ro-mantic comedy by John Van Pritter. mantic comedy by John Van Druten, and "The Torchbearers," a satirical comedy by George Kelly. For the final three days, commencing August 22, a French play, yet to be selected

will be presented.

Mindful of the generosity of artists in England who are cooperating wholeheartedly in sustaining the morale of troops and civilians, and of the financial help given by them to various organizations which exist to alleviate suffering, the Lakeshore Summer Theatre has undertaken to that the war is on you are likely donate fifty percent of its net profits to come across many a story like to the Canadian Red Cross. The redonate fifty percent of its net profits "U-Boat in the Hebrides" by R. A. maining profits are to go to further Divine, (Collins, \$2). The title tells the presentation of a similar program next season.



MONTREAL'S NEW SUMMER THEATRE, at Lighthouse Point, Lachine, Que

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PORTS OF CALL

"Louis Joseph" and Quebec

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-Seigniory Club Association, Ltd.

BY HILDA TURNER

LIFE moves gently in most parts of French Canada. Physically, this land of memories and of strange contrasts is not remarkable but on all sides there are stretches of incredibly beautiful scenery patterned with fish-able streams and lakes, rolling hills and green forests; it's a country rich-ly endowed for those who live on the land and a picturesque one for visitors. The traditions arising from the origins of the people and from the pol-itical struggles that marked their union with the Canada of today are very much alive. Yet, time and progress have advanced here almost as quickly as in other parts of this modern world. The result is an interesting contrast between the jealously-guarded rights of olden times and the enthusiastically accepted practices of today.

To the traveller in this part of Que bec Province souvenirs of the seigneurial system are full of charm and though many of these have disappeared, others survive in one form or another in the St. Lawrence valley and along the peaceful banks of the Richelieu river. With the older seigneuries, where the land has gradually been acquired by the tenants and their children and their children's children, and so down through the generations, the identity of a oncevast estate has been completely lost. The younger properties are likely to be in a better state of preservation and the Seigneurie of the Petite Na-tion owned by the Seigniory Club on the north shore of the Ottawa river is a good example of this. A survival of an ancient system of tenure and social life, it is worth some study and investigation as an interesting mod-ern Canadian development in itself.

"Louis Joseph"

Though this great estate of 65,000 acres may be classed with the junior seigneuries, its beginning dates back actually to Canada's early days. Bishop Laval of Quebec was its first owner; Papineau, the great "Louis Joseph" whose name is so honored in the Pro-Seigneur, Born on St. James Street, son of a notary who had become pos-sessor of the Seigneurie de la Petite Nation de La Paroisse de Bonsecours been granted the Bishop Laval in the early days of settlement of Canada and by him named the "Seigniory of the Little Nation" after the Little Nation Indians of the Algonquin tribe who roamed the vicinity. The Bishop then gave it to one of the sisterhoods of the Church and many years after, it passed into the hands of the elder Papineau, as payment for notarial

Greatly Gifted

His son, Louis-Joseph, was a greatly gifted young man and even when a student at the Seminary at Quebec was conspicuous for eloquence. When only twenty-six he took his seat in the House of Assembly for Lower Canada, where for the next twenty-five years he was destined to play a notable part in contemporary Quebec history and to loom large on the troubled horizon of politics in the rest of Canada of the day. Three years after he entered the House he was elected Speaker and for the next twenty-two years, with but one brief interval, he con-

tinued in that position.

The story of the Rebellion of 1837 well-known. Papineau always declared he was no more responsible for the armed uprising than others of his colleagues. After the skirmish at St. Denis where several lives were lost, including that of his closest friend, Papineau departed for the United States, later going to Paris, where he remained until 1845. All being forgiven then, he returned to Canada

REPRESENTATIVE'S SIGNATURE shore of the Ottawa river, passing through a countryside which was once intimately linked with stirring episodes in Canada's history. Then, where the Laurentian foothills infringe upon the road, he comes to Montehello Village which Panine named long ago in honor of a friend, Duc de Montebello, son of one of Napoleon's marshals. A few minutes out of the village and the traveller comes upon a massive gate. It forms a huge archway of honey colored logs and native stone and in its shadow stands a uniformed gatekeeper. Beyond, there's a tree bordered avenue leading to the Log Chateau, the Club's residence, low and built in the shape of a star. Craftsmen particularly skilled in log, stone and wrought iron work helped to create it ten years ago and today, weathered and matured, it stands a rustic building of dignity and charm, fitting well into its back-ground near the river. Near it are tennis courts, riding stable, swimming pool, boat house; not far away are a challenging eighteen golf course, skeet and trap shooting fields. Through the trees from the Chateau one can see the towers of the ninety-year-old Manor House. It's not far from Montreal and Ottawa but so tranquil is this spot that it might be in Utopia. There is nothing, at least on the surface, to recall the morn-

their arrival in Canada.

This estate of 104 square miles, an area comparable to a great national park, stretches back from the Ottawa river into the Laurentian lake and forest region. A fish hatchery, game sanctuary, guides' and rangers' camps are maintained in this 'back country' bound, or a guest who has arranged beforehand for introduction to the bound, or a guest who has arranged beforehand for introduction to the bound, or a guest who has arranged where perfect fishing and camping beforehand for introduction to the



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SATURDAY NIGHT



and the Seigniory of Montebello, where he settled down to the life of a country gentleman.

Within a year or two Papineau was returned to the Canadian Parliament, remaining a member until 1854. But he was no longer in the forefront with Montreal, in 1786, Papineau was the reforms, for these had been accomplished and Responsible Government was in force.

The Manor House, now reserved for on the Ottawa river. This tract had Club members exclusively was built in 1850, when Papineau was sixtyfour. The house is large and square and three storeys in height with dormer windows in the third. Its squareness is masked by turrets, chateau style, on the corners facing the Ottawa River. A stone tower which Papineau built for the safety of his library, is at the right of the main entrance. A large central hall without a staircase divides the house in two, French doors opening at each end. In the turrets, quaint, circular staircases lead to the second storey. The Manor is beautifully decorated and furnished as possible to what it was in Papineau's lifetime

Last Days

His last days were spent in these lovely surroundings. He composed his difference with his old opponents, and occupied himself with the management of the estate, with entertaining his friends, and with his books. At the age of eighty-one, he gave in Montreal an address before the Institut Canadien which provides a key to his career.

"You will believe, me, I trust, when I say to you, I love my country..... Opinions outside may differ, but looking into my heart and my mind in all sincerity I feel I can say that I have loved her as she should be loved."

Today, the Club member Seigniory-

Club, follows the road along the north and birds, are to be had.



THE GLASS ENCLOSED swimming pool at the Seignfory Club in the Province

of Quebec. Nearby are tennis courts, a riding stable and the boat house; and not so far away is a challenging eighteen-hole golf course, and then just out beyond the golf course there are championship skeet and trap shooting fields.

A CORNER of the Manor House, once the home of Louis Joseph Papineau who, when only twenty-six, took his seat in the House of Assembly for Lower Canada where for the next 25 years he was to play a great part in contemporary Quebec history. Papineau's last days were spent quietly at the Manor House.

ing's grim headlines and it was here, for a short while, that Her Royal Highness, Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands and her two daughters, found quiet and peace following

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taste just like the home-baked kind!

CONCERNING FOOD

Sunday School Picnic Time

BY JANET MARCH

IF YOU'VE never been to a Sunday School picnic you haven't lived fully. This is the month for them. All up and down rural Canada trucks filled with kitchen chairs and yelling children sway towards the parks. The older members of the congregation spend the afternoon housekeeping busily, setting out the tables in the shade. From the taste of it the tea is brewed for at least several hours. The young fry make for the swimming pool which after the recent glut of thunderstorms looks much more like a mud bath, without the curative powers of the bettern known Europowers of the bettern known Euro-pean Spas. In every Sunday School there is one small, stocky, tough guy who ducks and splashes everyone in sight, and one frail, ethereal looking little girl who gets sick on the swings. Some child always falls down and bleeds profusely. These things are

Routine too are the races which start with the smallest children lined up and urged on by fond mothers. Under six it seems impossible to concentrate on the winning post and the competitors waste time by turning around to see how their friends are coming along. This doesn't make for good racing. Also the under sixes rather thick bread. Better stick to teaspoonful of French mustard, four three receive awards?

They have all run—why should only three receive awards?

There have to be more races for the Thick bread. Better stick to teaspoonful of French mustard, four tablespoons of olive oil and one of always good.

There have to be more races for the Thick bread. Better stick to teaspoonful of French mustard, four tablespoons of olive oil and one of always good.

In hot weather potato salad is the head lettuces broken up in smallish

shackled in a three-legged race, hopping in a sack or running straight

balloons on which they operate. The miles from home, eating salads which want your green peas dyed beet color, white-haired pillar of the church is had to be made on the understanding. Drain the vegetables and lay them on solemnly clapped and given two that they would survive four hours well-dried lettuce leaves. Across the suckers for sliding down the children's out of the refrigerator and still be top put slices of green pepper and slide, imperilling the seat of his good. We are in the height of the serve with French dressing or mayon-rather snug pants, and at long last it's salad season, and it's only too short. tea time. The sung grace announces the fact and a few choice spirits who are missing, are found drinking beer behind a car to fortify themselves for the strange variety of picnic foods

which they will be expected to eat.

Naturally this is the high point of the specialités take the form of pies, tarts, salads, pickles and chocolate cake. Mrs. Jones makes extra good butter tarts so if you creep up on Mrs. Jones and find out the geographical position of the butter tarts and sit down beside them. You have little hope of snaring one if you are twenty-five places down if you are twenty-five places down the line. The pies, usually made the Hard Boiled Egg the line. The pies, usually made the day before, have acquired over night an alarming sogginess of bottom which will be hard on you. Canned salmon sandwiches, too, are a doubtful blessing. They have a gagging quality particularly when made with the bottom of a cold bowl. Make a former's parents, Major and Mrs. French dressing on top of the egg que, spent a few days in Ottawa with Mrs. MacDougall's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Keefer, before leaving for Valeartier, Que.



AMONG CANADA'S WAR GUESTS are these three English lads who arrived

They have all run—wny should only state three receive awards?

There have to be more races for the boys than for anyone else, because if they are not kept employed they snitch food off the tables or play should be allowance of onion and some stir in the should be allowance of onion and some stir in mustard pickles. The best salad at practical jokes on the elderly, confident that the Christian spirit of the days good.

In hot weather potato salad is the beautiful stand-by. It is made with a generous allowance of onion and some stir in mustard pickles. The best salad at pickles or play our pichic was brought by a member of a rival church which just shows

Macaroni

ping in a sack or running straight that Christian ethics require that in spite of superiority in all fields he gets only one prize? "Aw Gee!"

The ladies coyly take part in a competition which requires them to blow up a balloon until it bursts. The stouter ones approach the bursting point themselves far faster than the balloons on which they operate. The miles from home eating and mayonnaise mixed into it. It was served heaped in the tenter Take practically all the nice young vegetables you can find in the garden or buy at the fruit and vegetable counter, peas, tiny beets, cauliflower, carrots. Take, too, some lettuce, sliced cucumber and a green pepper. Cook the vegetables separately until not sitting at trestle table fifteen they are just tender for you do not salton and mayonnaise mixed into it. Take practically with their salads.

some tea at about four o'clock try this one. Cook half a cupful of

Cucumber, Tomato, Radish

and slice finely a cucumber If you want to have a cold light and soak it in ice cold water. Peel lunch which still has some staying four tomatoes, largish ones, as the powers so that you are not walking outside ones have arrived at the outside ones have arrived at last. Soak about ten radishes in cold water. the whole event. Each person brings Soak about ten radishes in cold water, the *specialité* of her maison and in In about an hour take the sliced

Valcartier, Que.
Mrs. E. M. Schofield has arrived in Ottawa from England and is staying with her son-in-law and daughter,

Mr. and Mrs. Barry German. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Rinfret of Ottawa are spending several weeks in the Laurentians. Mrs. Campbell MacDougall of Mont-

real, who was the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. David Ewan, at Cacouna, is spending the remainder of the summer at Metis

Mrs. E. P. Winslow who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Fortescue Duguid, at Ottawa has re-

turned to her home in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Pugsley, of Toronto, who are on a motor trip to the Maritime Provinces stayed for som time at the Algonouin Hotel. St Andrew's, N.B., and at the Ottawa House, Parrsboro, N.S., before sailing from Yarmouth to New York. They will return to Toronto from there by

Dr. and Mrs. James Cotton and Miss Gladys Long have returned to Toronto from the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. Charles Letourneau has re- both of whom are accompanied by

Mrs. B. W. Browne left Winnipeg meeting in Toronto. the end of July to join her husband Lady Drummond has left Montreal her Brigadier Browne, D.S.O., M.C., at for Cacouna where she will spend

Ottawa where they will reside.
Right Hon. W. Dudley Ward of Cal-

Mrs. Sidney B. Woods of Edmonton of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Sutherland. Mrs. Sidney B. Woods of Edmonton of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Sutherland.

Who is now residing in Victoria, was joined recently by her daughters, Lady Davis who returned from joined recently by her daughters, Lady Butler of Hiltenborough, England, and Mrs. Magnay of London, cottage at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Dr. and Mrs. L. J. F. Van Riemsdyk Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bogert have left of Winnipeg are at their summer Montreal to be the guests of the house at Victoria Beach, Lake Winnipeg. land, and Mrs. Magnay of London, cottage at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Coghlin have left Bogert, at Seaside House, Metis, after Mrs. Charles Letourneau has returned to Montreal from England their children and several friends of their children. They will remain in the charles Letourneau, R.C.A.M.C.
Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Cognin have left Montreal for Little Metis where they which they will motor around the will spend several weeks at Hillside Gaspe coast and through New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

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The Lady Essenden of Hertford-

turned to Winnipeg from a visit to the Pacific Coast. Their daughter, turned to Vancouver from three sister, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Toller of law the Hon. Mrs. Brian Lewis and Miss Barbara Sellers, will remain for a few weeks, a guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Surgeon-Lieut, and Mrs. Edward Sellers.

Weeks visit to the East where she attended the National Council of Women and sister-in-law, Surgeon-Lieut, and meeting in Hamilton, and the Association of Canadian Clubs statutory companied by her nephew Mr. George Tallow their son beautiful and the Association of Canadian Clubs statutory companied by her nephew Mr. George

gary has returned to the west with Ottawa are spending the summer at Oak Bay Hotel. his daughter, Mrs. Robert Laycock, Kirk's Ferry where they were joined Shortly after his daughter, Mrs. Robert Laycock, and her children who recently arrived in New York from England.

Kirk's Ferry where they were joined by their niece, Miss Margaret Ormond visit to Charlottetown, P.E.I., Archived in New York from England.

Shortly after their return from a by their niece, Miss Margaret Ormond visit to Charlottetown, P.E.I., Archived in New York from England.

companied by her nephew Mr. George
Toller, who will spend some time with

Mr. and Mrs. Charles de LotbiniereHarwood and their son have returned

the remainder of the summer.

General and Mrs. D. M. Ormond of in Victoria where they were guests at Mrs. Culver Riley

left for their summer house at Port weeks.

er. to Quebec after spending some time Mr. and Mrs. Larratt Smith of To- with Mrs. C. A. de Lotbiniere-Har-Mrs. Culver Riley and her two small

sons have arrived in Winnipeg from



AMONG CANADA'S WAR GUESTS are these three English lads who arrived in Windsor, Ont., recently. They are members of a group of over a hundred children for whom Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Campbell of that city have made themselves personally responsible until they are placed in their new homes. In the photograph, from left to right, are: Tony Hampson, Miss Shirley Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell; Peter Daniels and Peter Brister.

dent that the Christian spirit of the day will save them from reprisals. Have you ever tried to explain to a firm-faced twelve-year-old who runs faster than anyone else, whether he's shackled in a three-legged race, hoping in a sack or running straight ing and mayonnaise mixed into it. ing and mayonnaise mixed into it. but not evidently with their salads. It was served heaped in the centre Take practically all the nice young



LIGHT OVER DARK—This costume is a charming prophecy of what we shall be wearing when days become cooler. The frock is of lightweight maroon wool crepe, and don't overlook the fullness concentrated at the front of the skirt for it is going to be an important part of the coming fashion trend. The coat has easy straight lines which fall from a shoulder yoke.

Heinz Really Oven-Bakes Beans-Drenches Them In Savoury Sauces; No Wonder They Taste Homemade!

HEINZ honest-to-goodness baked beans are a dish that makes mere words seem weak. They're crammed with flavour, baked till they're fairly bursting with mealy tenderness, shining with spicy sauces! Just such beans as these might have been proudly lifted out of the brick oven of an old farmhouseafter long hours of baking. Today that heavy, tantalizing fragrance can rise from your table in just a matter of minutes. For Heinz Oven-Baked Beans need only heating—and they're ready for eating. And what grand eating they are! Tender, mouth-watering Heinz Beans taste like the home-baked kind. Won't you try this nourishing, delicious family favourite some night soon-and see how really fine oven-baked beans can be!

Heinz OVEN-Beans

Four Kinds: 1. Heinz Oven-Baked Boston-style Beans with molasses sauce and pork. 2. Heinz Oven-Baked Beans with pork and tomato sauce. 3. Heinz Oven-Baked Beans, Vegetarian-style, in tomato sauce without meat. 4. Heinz Oven-Baked Red Kidney Beans.



57 VARIETIES

NZ COMPANY OF CANADA

Supper Bean Salad. Fry 3 strips bacon. Break into pieces. Combine bacon, ½ cup each chopped onion and chopped green pepper, 1 cup chopped apple, ½ cup diced Canadian cheese, and a 16 fluid oz. size tin Heinz Oven-Baked Red Kidney Beans. Season—mix—chill. Serve with Heinz Mayonnaise.



Minced Ham And Bean Buns. Dice Minced Ham And Bean Buns. Dice 1/2 lb. raw cured ham. Brown in 2 tbs. butter. Add a 16 fluid oz. size tin Heinz Oven-Baked Boston-style Beans. Cook slowly 5 minutes. Add 1/4 cup Heinz Tomato Ketchup. Toast 6 sandwich bun halves. Top with beans and a mound of Heinz India Relish.



Baked Beans, Dairy Style. Fill casserole with a 16 fluid oz. size tin Heinz Oven-Baked Beans Vegetarian-style. Sprinkle with shredded Canadian cheese—cover with second tin of beans—and pour ½ cup sour cream over top. Sprinkle again with cheese. Bake in



Combination Baked Bean Casse-

role. Place Heinz Oven-Baked Beans with pork and tomato sauce and Heinz Oven-Baked Red Kidney Beans in alternate layers in casserole—two layers of each. Spread each layer with Heinz Ketchup—top with bacon—bake in moderate oven (375°F.) 35 minutes.

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WORLD of WOMEN

An Old House Renews Its Youth

BY BERNICE COFFEY

FOR many years travellers on the about the countryside in carriages highway which follows the eastern shoreline of Lake Ontario have been slowing and often stopping their cars as they caught sight of "the old Barnum house" near the side of the road at Grafton, Ont. For even to the untutored eye paintless shab-biness could not conceal the purity and grace in every aristocratic line of this fine Georgian mansion. Those who have admired it, or who have yet to see it, will be pleased to know that the old has come into

"The old Barnum house," and the ninety-seven acres of farmland sur-rounding it, were purchased by the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario-an organization which besides restoring old landmarks, photographs and makes duplicate drawings of Ontario's finest old houses and puts them away in vaults for posterity. According to one of the officials of the Conservancy there is nothing in the United States to rival the Barnum house's exquisite architectural proportion and detail. At the time it was built, it is pointed out, Jefferson was building Virginia University and Bullfinch was doing some of his finest work in Boston. No one knows where Col. Barnum got his plans, but it is known that he imported several American workmen when the house was being built.

Construction took place 125 years ago when Col. Eliakim Barnum decided to replace a former house ac-cidentally set afire by troops billeted there during the retreat to Kingston of the defenders of Fort York (now Toronto) in the war of 1812. At that time Col. Barnum was the tycoon of the district. He owned thousands acres of surrounding land on which there were numerous tenant a distillery and a grist mill. As his family grew up he built houses for them elsewhere on the estate. It is obvious that he was a man of highly cultivated tastes and a firm appreciation of the comforts and luxuries life could offer him. He drove-

imported from New York, and was served by a household staff which included butlers and footmen. According to one record he wore a silk hat all times of the year

One of the most surprising things about the house is its structural soundness. The exterior is of white pine—one of the most enduring woods—and needed only white paint to bring a return of its original glory. Despite the century and a quarter which has passed over its venerable head it stands straight to its original line, and only a few doors were discovered to be slightly out of plumb.

House Detectives

Architects in charge of the restoration had to become detectives to dis-cover alterations made during intervening years to the original interior. They learned, for instance, that a large central chimney which has a base fourteen feet square in the basement had been cut down at the second story and replaced by a smaller chimney. This probably happened about the time when stoves replaced fireplaces for heating. The front of the second storey was

divided into three rooms when the house came into possession of the Conservancy. After examining the floorboards and walls, it was deduced that originally the three rooms must have been one very large room. So a sporting chance was taken, partitions were pulled down, and to every-one's satisfaction it was learned they had guessed correctly. Floorboards out interruption. They since have large room must have been a sleeping-drawing-room — a somewhat un-usual arrangement of some time ago. Then it probably was furnished with a large four-poster bed and the usual drawing-room appointments. An adjoining dressing-room seems to bear out this theory



THE ORIGIN of this unusual version of the ever-in-favor beret can leave no one in doubt. The square lines of the mortarboard are translated into one of the season's smartest hats and the fabric chosen is quilted black taffeta. And please do not overlook the unusual coat laples lined with white and turned in to look like calla lilies.

it has been ascertained that the house was not furnished in the simple early Canadian manner-spool beds, and so on-but in the highly sophisticated Georgian and Regency styles. And it is from these periods that the house will take on its old gracious atmosphere with furniture being loaned and given for the purpose.

With the assistance of records and For instance the "little" drawing-the memories of "oldest inhabitants," room where the fireplace is a particularly fine example with its graceful urns carved in relief. Here the woodwork and fireplace are painted a dead white, and the walls papered a soft grey. One of the appointments will be a Hepplewhite sofa, said to be a perfect specimen, which is upholstered in brilliant cherry red and oyster brocade. And in the hall there

Grounds surrounding the house are sharing in its restoration. Again a small brook will sing its unobstructed way through a meadow, past an orchard and green lawns. And the go ernment is restoring a large pond to add to the beauty of the scene.

Not the least interesting part of

the whole scheme to bring to Can-adians and visitors to Canada something of this country's architectural beauties, is the manner in which the project is being carried out. The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, which is composed of a number of public spirited persons interested in preserving the province's most beautiful landmarks, owns the house and property and acts as trustee. It is this group which has restored the house. Working with them is the Society of Interior Decorators of Ontario who are responsible for the redecoration of the interior. The Canadian Society of Landscape Architects is looking after the grounds. In addition to being restored to active life, the house will contribute to the development of Canadian crafts for, through its tenants, the Canadian Handicrafts Guild, visitors from all parts of the world will have an oportunity to view Canadian crafts and arts which will be developed and displayed there.

If the shade of the doughty Col.

Barnum still lingers about, it is altogether likely that August 21 will be a day of great pride and satisfac-tion. On that day his cherished house will have its official opening in the presence of many of the Province's notables. From then on it will

who come to see and admire and, perhaps, remain to take tea on one

Other People

When the Japanese are not engaged in trying to conquer China for her own good, they seem to have a rather attractive way of life. So at-tractive, in fact, that one may be pardoned for wondering why they do not remain at home and enjoy it to the hilt. But apparently this is some-thing outside the philosophy of all totalitarian nations when their leaders begin bawling for conquest. We must never be comfortable ourselves, they say in so many words, nor must anyone else if we can prevent it.

Distasteful as many of their ideas may be to us, in their home life the Japanese have a rather delightful way of adapting themselves and their surroundings to the four seasons. In summer reed partitions, replacing the solid partitions of winter, are set up between rooms to permit the passage of the wind, while a covering of rattan is spread over the "tatami" floor matting to invite coolness.

The "kakemono" or painting

mounted as a hanging scroll on the wall, is changed with the seasons. In the hot season paintings of mountains or streams are selected. These give way in the cold season to snow scenes or to pictures of the wild duck, which is a winter bird in Japan. Flowers similarly are selected and arranged for their appropriateness to the season. Thin leather cushions are stored away at the end of summer and replaced by thick-wadded cushions.

It all sounds good in a heat-wave,

Letters Of An Englishwoman

BY ELSPETH HUXLEY

ONE often hears the complaint in the country that there's not enough war-work for women to do. It is true that sometimes there seems to be no middle course between joining one of the whole-time organizations that take women away from their homes, and carrying on as before, except for extra economy in the kitchen and "making do" with limited quantities of the rationed foods-butter, bacon, sugar and meat.

Yet, on checking over what is being done in this village alone, it seems to me that quite an effort is being made. To begin with, we still have about thirty evacuees, most of whom have settled down so thoroughly that they no longer think of themselves as London children, or seem to us to be strangers. The two that we have write once a week to their mother because they are told to do so, but they have forgotten what their parents look like, and to them the village is home Family life has been broken up, but against that they look as healthy as advertisements for some children's product, and they haven't had a day's illness since they came. In London, after school, they played on the side-walks and gutters of slum streets; now they gather wild flowers in the hedges, and concoct schemes to catch baby rabbits with an optimism that no amount of failure can extinguish. Their two brothers are here also (ours are two little girls); the eldest has almost reached school leaving age, and he has made up his mind quite firmly on one subject: he means to get a job in the country, whatever it is, and never to return to London again.

Apart from caring for evacuees, there are several other activities which engage the women who live in this country district. Two or three have joined the Hospital First Aid Post, attached to the building, which has been set up to receive all the air-raid casualties from the surrounding districts. A course of first-aid training is given by the principal doctor attached to the hospital, and after that each volungiven to all casualties brought in, inctions are administered, particulars taken, and the severe casualties taken straight to the hospital. One woman volunteer drives the mobile ambulance. She uses her own car. A small trailer ambulance is hitched on behind. Two stretcher-bearers, trained in first aid, go with her. If an air raid is reported from a country village in her area, off she goes, equipped with tin hat and gas - mask, to pick up the casualties and bring them back to the first aid post in the shortest possible

Sewing and Gossip

Of course there are sewing parties everybody goes to those. Different people hold a sewing party once a week in their houses. Women come in (mostly on bicycles now with the gasoline rationing) and sew for two or three hours—hospital supplies, ban-dages, pajamas, all sorts of things. Of course they have a good gossip at the same time, over the tea that is always served towards the end. I daresay some of these rumors we are so frequently warned against on the radio into circulation at these parties! Still, even today it is local affairs that interest people most—so-and-so has got engaged, or had a baby, or Mrs. Snooks' little girls have had the measles. War does not change the habits and interests of a lifetime, unless it actually rolls over you, physic-

ally, like a tidal wave.

Another thing which villages have done is to adopt, as a community, a minesweeper or a trawler. Our next winter the women knitted comforts for

Somewhere in England. the men—socks, mufflers, helmets, sweaters. The fun of this was that ou didn't just knit a sweater-you knitted one for Jim Jones, and he sent you his measurements. Then the women made cakes for them, too, and puddings, and sent all sorts of fancy whole project had a personal touch that encouraged everyone to make great efforts.

On the Kitchen Front

A final word about food. The sugar ration has gone down to half a pound a head per week, and for the first time we shall feel something of a shortage in the kitchen. We are all exchanging recipes for sugarless cakes and desserts—it's surprising what can be done with sultanas, of which there are plenty, and also dates, as substitutes. And what we call Golden Syrup, too-a refined, and genuinely golden, version of molasses. It can be used instead of sugar for stewing fruit. But that is running short, too. One of the shops in our local town got in a large supply in barrels, and we have been going in with our own containers to have some drawn off, so as to lay in a supply.

But sugar is not the only thing we are short of. The butter ration has gone down too, but there is so little difference between butter and the modern margarine that we hardly not-(The ration is a quarter of a pound a head each, but margarine is unlimited, and all food prices are con-trolled.) The Government has divided the country into a large number of districts, each one self-contained for essential foods, so we are not worried about a possible shortage in the event of invasion, and I don't think that anyone has resorted to hoarding or panic buying.

By and large, of course, it is by economy in the kitchen and growing as much as possible in the garden that women who've staved home are doing most. You soon learn war-time dodges like using condensed milk to sweeten pies and stewing fruit with sultanas. People are eating lighter meals, and is allotted a task. First aid is healthier ones too-using more vegetables, potatoes, and cheese. We suffer little hardship—yet—in food.

TRAVELERS

The Hon. Michael Strutt, of the R.C.A.F., son of Baron Belper and brother of the Duchess of Norfolk, and Mrs. Strutt, have taken a house in London, Ont., for the summer.

Lady Joan Buchanan of Ditchingham, Norfolk, England, is in Victoria for an extended visit, and is the guest of Mrs. David Doig. The widow of Sir George Cunningham Buchanan. Lady Buchanan also is a niece of the late Colonel Andrew Haggard, who lived for some years in the Cowichan district.

General Sir George and Lady Kirkpatrick and Miss Kitty Kirkpatrick have arrived in Montreal from England and are the guests of Lady Kirkpatrick's sister, Mrs. A. M. Russel.

Princess Cantacuzene, of Washington, accompanied by her daughter Mrs. John Hanbury-Williams and her three children, of London, England, are spending the summer months at the Alpine Inn, Ste. Marguerite

Lady Butler, her sons Michael and Peter, and her daughter Carol, have arrived from England and have joined Lady Butler's mother, Mrs. S. B. Woods, in Victoria. The wife of Lieut.-Commander Sir Reginald Thomas Butler, Lady Butler is a Canadian, the former Miss Marjorie Woods, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Woods

of Edmonton, Alberta.
The Countess de Bendern, of Londoor village, Crudwell, did this. All don, England, is spending the summer



Winston Churchill and the Future

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BY G. STANLEY RUSSELL IT WAS in 1903 that I met Mr.

Winston Churchill. He was twentyeight years of age, and already held a place in the public eye. The brief pathetic brilliance of his father, Lord Randolph, whom Queen Victoria had warmly congratulated on his effective leadership of the House of Commons, and the cleverness and beauty of his American mother, had already made a background against which personal achievement was rendered difficult by an overshadowing public interest in his parents, but, even in those days, Winston regarded difficulties as existing to be surmounted. He had already compensated for a rather defective school career by mastering Gib-bon's "Decline and Fall of the Ro-man Empire" which gave the young subaltern who attacked it a vivid sense of history, a measured and ef-fective style of public speech, and a power of writing English prose which seems unequalled by any contempor-ary. He had gallantly, if obscurely, fought for his mother's country in Cuba, had defeated Lord Kitchener by his resolve to go to the Sudan and chronicle "The River War," while his spectacular escape from the Boers, with the stars as a compass and a cake of chocolate—which firm missed that advertisement?—as diet, was the envy of every schoolboy, who longed to hear that "difficulty in pronouncing the letter 's'" which had been proclaimed his in the published offer of a reward for his recapture. Along with Lord Hugh Cecil-now

then the political twin of this young political D'Artagnan—he had just for-saken the Conservative Party on Free Trade, and we Liberal students of Aberdeen University secured them both to address us on the issue. The theme was unimportant to us, for it had rained pros and cons for years. The scion of the great House of Salisbury was really there because, at that time, the descendant of the Dukes of Marlborough refused politically to move without him. What we wanted was to see and hear Winston Churchill —and we did both. Hands on hips or clutching lapels, he suggested, by his attitude, that "tattered flag" of his father's creed which he had declared himself to have raised "from the field where it had been stricken." With scorn he turned on the Balfour government he had forsaken and asked and answered his own question concerning them—"What have they given us? Sentiment by the bucketful, patriotism by the imperial pint, the open hand at the public exchequer and the open door at the public house."

the grave and elderly Provost of Eton,

Audacious, Efficient

That was my only personal encounter with him, but the impression was lasting. In this young man audacity and efficiency had met, and aristocracy and adventure had kissed each other. He was to hold almost every office open to a Cabinet Minister and in not one of them was he to serve without distinction. His sincerity was to be impugned by those whose chief anxiety was for the party applecart rather than for the public weal. On the other hand, his were to be no fair-weather loyalties or services, as his country and the Empire gratefully recognize, and as Edward VIII and Neville Chamberlain were to discover, when he afforded their differently overclouded reputations the untarnoverclouded reputations the untarnished blade of a great gentleman. In the last case especially, he had been protected in no "Marconi" affair by the man he replaced and retained, but had prophesied with deadly accuracy the very disasters he had inherited, had pronounced the acclamations after Munich the accompaniment to "a major defeat," and had every excuse for resenting his apevery excuse for resenting his ap-parent inconsequence, if not his un-employment, while "appeasement" ran its course and the warnings, now published in his "Step by Step," went unheeded.

True, his tongue can betray a barb. No Prime Minister can relish the description of himself in the House of Commons as "the Boneless Won-der" which his tormentor, forbidden Barnum's in his childhood, had waited fifty years to see, nor can the Italian Navy be expected to smile indulgently when taunted with the "prudence" of their numerical majority's absence from the engagement at Oran, nor can the Austrian lance-corporal. who has succeeded-longo cum intervallo, in every sense—the Corsican sublicutenant of artillery, be expected to forgive the reference to himself as "a curse upon the brows of men," but, if bricklaying and quite excellent picture-painting replace Drake's in-terest in bowls, and Downing St. and Westminster succeed the battlefields of Blenheim and Malplaquet, the spirit of England's great days is at the helm once more, and the fine leadership of a great and good King are reinforced by that of a Prime Minister whose daring, foresight, experience, and ability have at last come into

Harbinger of Wars

It may be permissible now to re-nember that so great an authority as the late Lord Rosebery pronounced the Entente Cordiale ill-omened. He declared it to be the harbinger not of peace but of wars. It was, at any rate, a departure from the traditional

forehand as to where, when, why, and for whom intervention should be un-dertaken. It may now, whether with relief or regret, be regarded as having reached the climax predicted so many years ago. Whatever the future may hold in the way of international cooperation or supernational organiza-tion, the British Empire stands alone and has never been so assured or so formidable as in that solitude. It was so she fought Napoleon, until a cowed and enslaved Europe, dotted with his puppet-Kings, regained strength and courage to join her. It is so she will fight Hitler, with her old allies of seapower, starvation, and world-resources on her side.

It is inevitable that out of the very

rapidly changing crucible of present events, a new and as yet unforeseen and unforeseeable situation must arise. Letters from England assure those of us who constantly receive them not only that the gravity of the situation is fully realized, and that the determination of her people is growing rather than diminishing, but that the contribution of Canada has filled the Motherland with an amazed and heart-felt gratitude. "We can never do enough for your boys," writes a prominent business man who is "fathering" those in whom I am specially interested "in return for what Canada is doing for us. Our feeling is not at all that you are hanging back, but that we can never adequately re-pay your loyalty and service." The Empire resembles the Church in at least one important particular. Invitations for its funeral are constantly being issued, and everyone attends except the corpse. The rally of the Empire has astonished mankind, even including the Empire. In Canada, of course, we owe an incalculable contribution, towards our loy-alty and unity, to the Royal Visit of 1939, but sections which had not that advantage have shown an astonishing and gratifying fealty.

Guide of Empire

Mr. Churchill has always been a pressing of our problems. sane imperialist. He has never wag-gled flags or beaten tom-toms, but he has shown a full appreciation of the spiritual and human fellowship and possibilities of the British Empire. We do not know whether, or to what extent, he shared Lord Rosebery's views of continental alliances, but he has made it quite plain that he is abundantly able to guide Great Brit-ain, her daughter-nations, and her colonies into whatever new situations and relationships may be necessary. Lord Grey warned that it was easy to be wise after the event, but the history of the last forty years makes us wonder how many events it takes to make some people wise, and Canada, before the war, was not an encouraging ex-ample of political wisdom. We now know that what was lacking for constructive social policies was not the means but the will, since the means have been found for defence against between the two, so that the future, like Mr. Churchill, may be the admirable offspring of both.

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I READ with interest an article on

page two of your issue of July 27, by Mr. Steven Cartwright, headed

"The Plan for a Radio News Monopoly Ought to Fail." I must confess that I read this article with some amaze-ment, as I could not believe that

SATURDAY NIGHT would wittingly lend

itself to the intensive campaign of

misrepresentation of the Canadian Press which has been going on for

some weeks. Mr. Cartwright's article is full of errors and mis-statements of

fact. May I be allowed to correct some of them?

The Canadian Press has never

asked for a monopoly of news on the air. I have re-read very carefully the two briefs submitted by the Can-

adian Press to the Canadian Broad-casting Corporation asking for the

elimination of sponsored newscasts but I can find nothing to bear out

Mr. Cartwright's statement that the Canadian Press desires a monopoly.

The members of the Canadian Press

feel that at this time when Canada

is at war with Germany and Italy.

the news given to the Canadian peo-ple over the air should be accurate

and reliable, and free from sensa-tionalism. The members of the Can-

adian Press further believe that the news given to the Canadian people

should be properly edited by Cana-dians for Canadian consumption and that there should be no speculation, personal interpretation, or editorial-

izing of any news broadcasts.

Let me make this one point very

clear: the Canadian Press has not now, nor does it desire, a monopoly

of news-gathering in Canada. The Canadian Press is a co-operative, non-profit-making, non partisan news-gathering organization serving

the Canadian people. Furthermore, it is the only Canadian news service

that does serve the Canadian people.

The news services which sell spon-

sored news casts are commercial services operated for gain.
For seven years the Canadian Press



"BUNDLES FOR BRITAIN" have just inaugurated a series of Galloping Teas planned to increase the knitting activities of members throughout the United States. The first of the teas was given by Mrs. Wales Latham at her New York residence. The six guests at this tea will each in turn give a tea, asking six of their friends, and they in turn will give similar teas. Working away at their knitting in this picture are Mrs. Charles King Mallory and Princess Kyril Sherbatow.

ing beyond all proportion those that would have sufficed against our internal scandals and hardships. The British Prime Minister has, however, said—and few have a better right to recall his previous warnings—that for today to quarrel with yesterday is to destroy tomorrow. At the same time, in national, imperial, and international affairs, it must be somebody's business to see in what direction we must go, and those who seek to do that must and those who seek to do that must not be brushed aside as impertinent interrupters of the business of "win-ning the war." Indeed, until we know the shape of the peace we want—and intend, this time, to retain, when we get it—we don't know what "victory" is. To find that out is not the least is. To find that out is not the least

At the moment, the clouds are thick and very black, but one day—perhaps very suddenly—they will clear. Some of us believe that that day will find the British Empire and the United States closer together than they have ever been. That desirable state of things is not likely to be hindered by the fact that the British Prime Minister had an American mother, and, if his strength can only be preserved, has probably a long and powerful career before him. It will be im-mensely helped, if Canada can only fuse her European and American in-stincts and responsibilities into a vision of her vast potentialities of spiritual service and reconciliation in her close relationships with both her motherland and her neighbor, and in

of gain. This policy was adopted

only after much discussion at the meetings of the Canadian Press. There are, at this time, many mem-bers of the Canadian Press who are

very much opposed to this policy. The personal opinion of the writer is that,

as the Canadian Press news costs the Canadian newspapers millions of dollars a year to collect and distri-bute, this news should be kept for

the exclusive use of the newspapers

of Canada who pay the bills. In all

of dishonorable motives have been imputed to it, it seems strange that

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, a rival organization in the advertis-

ing field to newspapers themselves. Let me quote from the agreement

now in effect between the CBC and

the Canadian Press the significant

Press and prepares its own news bul-

letins, the Canadian Press will make

available at its own head office its

paragraph:

per annum.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

The Canadian Press

a viewpoint which is not even

The charge that those members of the Canadian Press who do not own or control radio stations are the main instigators in trying to eliminate sponsored newscasts from the air is sponsored newscasts from the air is as ridiculous as it is untrue. As a matter of fact, those newspaper publishers who are most strongly urging the elimination of sponsored newscasts are themselves owners of large radio stations and are today receiving many thousands of dollars a year from the very thing which they are urging should be banned in the interests of Canada at large. These newspaper publishers feel that newscasts of foreign origin which are not edited by Canadians and which are given to the Canadian public by the courtesy of, say, The Canadian Fish and Chip Company are not in the best interests of Canada at the present time.

Mr. Cartwright, quite evidently for purposes of discrediting the Canadian Press and the Canadian newspapers, has tried to confuse in the public mind two entirely separate things. The Canadian Press has asked for the elimination of sponsored news-casts from the air. It has urged that, as a result of a survey which has been made, such a course would be in the interests of Canada at least for the duration of the war. It has never

asked for a monopoly of any kind. The writer understands that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is proposing to buy news services available in Canada and to prepare its own newscasts. This is the policy followed from its inception by the British Broadcasting Corporation of Great Britain. Whether this policy will be acceptable to Canadians, I do not know.

I do know, however, that while it is not acceptable to some newspaper publishers it has the approval of the Canadian Press as a whole as being the only apparent solution at the mo-ment to a vexed situation. At its annual meeting in Toronto June 26 last, the Canadian Press approved a resolution which included this paragraph:

"Should the CBC follow the example of the BBC by prohibiting commercial sponsorship of news, assuming exclusive rights of news broadcasting and preparing its own bulletins from reports purchased from the Canadian Press and other organizations, this plan would meet with the sympathetic co-operation of the Canadian Press."

which has been carried on against the Canadian Press, in which all sorts of Canada from Cape Breton to Vic I know the newspaper publishers toria. I know them to be honorable men of high principles, with a very not once has any disinterested publication or any disinterested body of keen sense of their duty to the public. I do not know one who would allow himself to be influenced in public opinion drawn attention to the fact that the Canadian Press as a any way by an advertiser, by a "big interest" or by any other organizapatriotic duty has placed its entire news service at the disposal of the tion, to do something through his newspaper which was not in accord with the high ideals which, thank God, actuate the newspaper editors of this country.

W. Rupert Davies,

President, the Canadian Press. Kingston, Ont.

"If the Corporation elects to do its own selection and editing of the news to be provided by the Canadian (We have long sympathized with the Canadian Press for the unjust extortion practised upon it by the extortion practised upon it by the CBC, but have consoled ourselves with the thought that the CP must be pretty well satisfied or it would Corporation requires the Canadian tion has to do with the CF's uestice to prohibit anybody except the CBC from broadcasting news we cannot the CF's uestice to prohibit anybody except the CBC from broadcasting news we cannot the CF's uestice to prohibit anybody except the CBC from broadcasting news we cannot the CF's uestice to prohibit anybody except the CBC. news service without cost. If the corporation requires the Canadian ion has to do with the CP's desire Canadian Press at the rate of \$20,000 imagine. The way to prevent the Canadian Fish and Chip Company from broadcasting undesirable news is not, it seems to us, to prohibit Instead of any words of thanks or appreciation, we have been subjected to all sorts of abuse, and to the pubto all sorts of abuse, and to the publication of misleading and dangerous articles such as that of Mr. Steven Cartwright, to the effect that "newstanded to become associtions of the control of the cont ated in the public mind with large news in an undesirable manner. On business interests." Let us not get the face of Mr. Davies' letter it is the issues confused. The Canadian Press is the only strictly Canadian complicated one, and we cannot feel policy of Great Britain, which was never—as history abundantly shows—that of non-intervention in Europe, but the refusal to commit itself be—but the refusal to commit itself







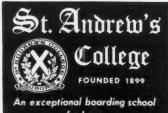
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THE BACK PAGE

The Gift Suggestive

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

NOTHING, it seems to me, indicates the revolution in world-etiquette more significantly than Herr Hitler's recent gift to Mussolini of an armored car "to protect a life which is precious not only to the Italian people but to the German nation."

Never, my aunt Helena used to say, offer a gift, however suitable in itself, that carries any unpleasant implications. It is always bad taste, for instance, to give a friend soap; par-ticularly if it seems to be the most

ticities to be the most suitable gift you could offer her.

Times are ruder now, of course. If your girl-friend needs soap you give her soap, or urge her to go and buy some for herself. And if your boy-friend needs an armored car you give him an armored car even if the gift does seem to reflect on his personal popularity. Goodness, if people are going to be sensitive about little things like that they'll never get anywhere, especially in Mediterranean

ON THE whole the Fuehrer's gift was probably the wisest selection he could have made. Everybody knows how hard it is, shopping for presents for dictators. They have simply everything, or if they haven't they can always grab what they want from somebody else. It would have been a simple matter, of course, for the Fuehrer to give his friend some big showy present, like the contents of the Louvre, or French Tunisia, but he didn't want that, he wanted some-thing more intimate and affectionate. So he picked out an armored car to protect a precious life very much as you or I would select a knitted bedjacket for a fragile old friend who was sensitive to draughts.

was sensitive to draughts.

Anyway we can be sure that Il

Duce accepted the gift in the Spirit
of the giver. I have here a clipping
from a completely unauthorized source, a communique decoded, it is claimed, by an international spy from the finger-wave of one of her rival operators. (You never know, do you, what they'll think up next?)
The communique reads as follows:

My dear Fuehrer: Imagine my surprise when I came down this morning and found your delightful gift drawn up at the curb. My special Black Guards were as delighted as I was and nothing would do but I must get right in and take a trial spin. Perhaps you would be in-terested in hearing how I arranged this. I had machine gun emplace-ments set up at fifty yard intervals. I then called for a volunteer firing squad and got an enthusiastic response. You will be pleased to know I drove your gift through this rather hastily improvised barrage and it came through splendidly. I have since had the volunteer group shot so your thoughtful gift is almost

as safe outside as it is in. It's a great performer—speed, pickup, getaway, and it can stop on a depreciated franc. I like especially the controlled modern-type radio. My very first afternoon—I've been busy as a bird-dog the past few weeks— I intend to take it out for a real road-test—and perhaps run out to one of the outlying districts and experiment with overrunning civilian populations.

I am taking the liberty of forwarding you one dozen custom-made bullet-proof vests. These are made to your measurements which I took roughly at Brennano, and I do hope haven't made any mistakes. I had them laboratory-tested on one of my own generals he died, poor fellow, the result of a slight flaw in manurected. I can guarantee them now 100 per cent. They won't bulge, bind, or scratch and I find them a great comfort in all sorts of weather.

Ad utrumque paratus, as the saying Or in the more common idiom next to my skin I like my Ricochet



"Any friend of Madam's is a friend of mine!" -By Bushell.

open windows.

Well, the war seems to have talking about it here and I must say

plenty of water and fresh vegetables. I find it a fascinating and healthful and don't stand in any door-ways or hobby, though I have heard indirectly that it has its seamy side.

(signed) B. Mussolini.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Migrant Fund Committee

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

SURELY, despite British exchange regulations, there is a simple method by which British parents who are willing and financially able may support their own children evacuated to friends or relatives in Canada. There are only two easily fulfilled requirements.

The first is a generous Canadian and American public desirous of helping both the evacuation and other worthy war efforts.

The second is a Migrant Fund Committee in Canada, with its counterpart in Great Britain. This might be a branch of the Red Cross, the Children's Aid Societies, the National Committee on Refugees, or a special government committee.

The parent should pay to the British Committee the sterling amount (within predetermined limits) which he wishes to make available to the Canadian custodian of his children. On notification of this payment the Canadian Committee will pay Canadian dollars at the Control Board rate to the designated recipient, out of a fund for which it will solicit donations in Canada and the United States. The sterling funds received in Britain will donated to such war efforts in Britain - hospitals, ambulances, war orphans, aeroplanes, etc., as may be selected by the Canadian Committee or as may be designated by the donors

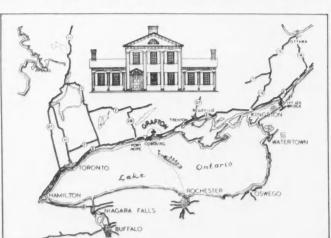
This will enable the givers in North America to let their gifts perform the double function of assisting in the evacuation of British children and contributing to British war charities. It istrative body to take up the work and

F. V. LUMB, Vancouver, B.C.

Bathing Costumes

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of July 20, in a page of illustrated bathing suits on young Best regards from my people to girls, you selected the most immoral your people. And do take care of yourself my dear Fuehrer, we're all so anxious about you. Lots of sleep, beaches afford quite sufficient display



ALL ROADS LEAD TO GRAFTON, for this year that old Lake Ontario town has a new attraction in the recently restored architectural gem, the Barnum House, built about 1817. Purchased by The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario last winter, the Barnum House has since been restored and furnished in authentic Georgian spirit. Now open to the public as an early Canadian museum, Barnum House is attracting throngs of enthusiastic visitors from both sides of the border.

should you take upon yourself to of-fend the decencies of your readers? What is your object? Is it a desire to demoralize them?

ROBENA MURDOCH, Toronto (If public opinion does not consider the current bathing suit fashions demoralizing in actual life, we do not quite see how they can be so in a photograph.—Editor.)

Labor Comes to Power"

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

A WORD to tell you of our appreciation of your article, "Labor Comes To Power," which showed just the comprehension that our public currently needs. I continue to think your editorial work quite the best that is being done in Canada.

W. A. GIFFORD, Rawdon, Que.

Editor Saturday Night:

I WANT to tell you how much I appreciated the article "Labor Comes To Power," in this week's issue. It would be a blessing indeed if Canada would follow Great Britain's lead, but before it can do so it will have to find someone to replace our present leader, just as it was necessary to replace Mr. Chamberlain.

W. Norris, Montreal, Que.

Colored News

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WISH to draw your attention to a headline in the Toronto Daily Star of July 22, "U.S. Warplane Output Hits 1000 A Day." This was printed over a message from Los Angeles reading: "Production rates are a military secret, but an estimated 1000 new planes are using Los Angeles Municipal Airport daily for flight tests."

If there were any doubt about the imssibility of bearing the construction placed on them by the heading, the

REACTIONS

BY RAIN kissed. Tulips resist, Roses receive, Columbines grieve, Pansies are rude, Lilies brood.

MARY QUAYLE INNIS.

next paragraph should have made it clear. It ran as follows: "With the Government awarding first orders toward a goal of 25,000 warplanes a month, President Robert E. Gross of Lockheed Aircraft said the industry 'can go and go as it never had a chance before'."

The habit of a national press, in time of emergency, of publishing all news in the rosiest light is entirely understandable, and probably useful up to a point. But that point is over-passed when selected emphasis becomes downright fabrication of a kind calculated to lull the reader into a false and complacent sense of security. It matters little that the text is printed under the headline, providing the careful reader with a check on the distortion. Headlines are the news for a high percentage of readers, and remain so even when the messages of the columns are read at JOHN ALFORD, Toronto.



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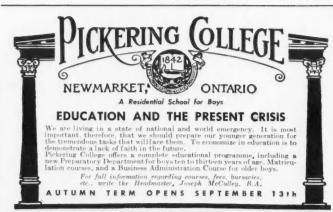
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